

AUSTRALIA'S  
NEW CAPITAL  
IS DEDICATEDCanberra Becomes Seat of  
Government—Duke of York  
Performs the CeremonyREVIEW OF TROOPS  
COMPLETES EVENTSCity, Once Quiet Green Spot  
in Hills, Will Become One of  
the Show Places of World

CANBERRA, Australia, May 9 (AP)—The Duke of York and 500 other British subjects topped the King in orange and lemons at the official luncheon held in connection with the formal dedication of Australia's new federal capital here today. The absence of wine and liquor was due to the law making the federal district strictly dry.

The temporary capital building, erected at a cost of \$2,500,000, to serve until the permanent capital can be built, was formally opened by the Duke in the presence of the Duchess, the Governor-General, Lord Stonehaven, the Prime Minister, Stanley M. Bruce, and a vast assembly representing all parts of the Commonwealth. A review of troops ended the Duke and Duchess' participation in the memorable day's activities.

The new city of Canberra, once a quiet green spot in the hills, becomes the government seat of a great nation, and will eventually become one of the show places of the world.

Site Is 912 Square Miles

When the Federal Government in Australia was first established at the beginning of the present century, Melbourne was selected as the temporary capital, and it has remained there until this time. During the federal convention, which adopted the Constitution of Australia, there was considerable jealousy between the representatives of Sydney and Melbourne, the two largest cities, as to whether the capital should be in one of these cities. After much debate a compromise was reached, giving the State of New South Wales the honor of having the permanent capital of Australia, but decreeing that the site should not be within 100 miles of Sydney, which is the capital of that particular State.

Quite satisfied with this decision, the state Parliament of New South Wales, not as a separate district, the site of Canberra and its beautiful environs, 912 square miles in all, Canberra was selected in 1908. It is 84 miles from Sydney and 429 miles from Melbourne. Officially, Canberra is pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, to preserve the aboriginal sound of the word, but Australians for some years have been accustomed to place the accent on the second syllable. It is doubtful, therefore, if official edict will triumph over custom.

A Model City

The site for Canberra was selected mainly because it was realized that its contour and topographical features lent themselves to the construction of a model city. In 1911 the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia instituted a world-wide competition for plans for the new capital and offered substantial prizes. Architects from many countries submitted designs and the first prize was finally awarded to an American, Walter Burley Griffin, of Chicago. His design has been followed in the plan of the new city. It provides for artificial lakes, supplied by water from the Molonglo River, which

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General

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Cleveland Opera—Fire Front  
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Australia's New Capital Dedicated  
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Move to Admit Alien Farmers

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Germany Builds Gasoline Plant

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Woman Travels 40,000 Miles on Behalf of Temperance

Financial

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Students of Many Nations  
Spread Light of FriendshipWorld Brotherhood Is Exemplified in Pageant at Year's  
Last Meeting of Cosmopolitan Club—  
48 Nationalities Represented

The peoples of many nations became nearer neighbors, world peace was brought a step closer and universal brotherhood was well exemplified last night when students from 48 countries, and in native dress, met in Bates Hall, in the Y. M. C. A. building for the last meeting of the season of the International Cosmopolitan Club. Including guests there were nearly 400 persons present.

FLOOD PRESSURE  
DECREASING IN  
UPPER LOUISIANALevees Being Strengthened  
in Central Section as  
Crest Approaches

NEW ORLEANS, May 9 (AP)—With the crest of the Mississippi flood already well past Vicksburg, Miss., Louisiana's northeastern parishes, partially inundated by six levee breaks at the upper end of the State, today were already finding some release from the pressure of water.

The crest was lost somewhere in the great lake made by the crevasses; but it was said that unless there was a crevasse at Bayou des Glaises, it would reach the mouth of Old River within a few days. Movement of the peak of the rise will be a matter of speculation.

North from Old River, gauges all along the line showed steady declines, while to the south each tenth of a foot, the waters climbed marked a new record.

With the necessity for strengthening levees largely removed along the northeastern section, efforts to restrain the river were centering on the central and southern defense lines.

Dikes Protect "Sugar Bowl"

The "Sugar Bowl" of central Louisiana was threatened with inundation as the water from the six crevasses piled up against the Bayou des Glaises levee, seeking an outlet to the sea.

A funnel-shaped stream covering thousands of square miles of the delta of Northeast Louisiana poured its strength into the back water that already subjected the Bayou des Glaises levee to pressure.

Hundreds of men were working on the levees. Engineers concentrated their forces at weak spots, while a rescue fleet consisting of many types of vessels was being mobilized to meet any emergency.

Water May Be Diverted

Unless the dikes break, the waters will be diverted through Old River back into the Mississippi and increase the strain against the levees south of Angola.

Battalions of laborers under the direction of engineers have been raising low spots for weeks on the lower reaches of the stream and strengthening weak places in preparation for the height of the flood. Should the Bayou des Glaises dike break, a large portion of the flood waters would be diverted through the Atchafalaya Basin, bringing some measure of relief to the lower basin.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, have arrived from Baton Rouge after inspecting the levee line between the two cities. After a conference with the citizens' flood relief committee and a visit to the Cernarvon crevasses, 15 miles below this city, Mr. Hoover will return to Baton Rouge to remain until after the crisis has passed, and Mr. Davis will return to Washington.

Mr. Hoover said that even should a crevasse at Bayou des Glaises force another 100,000 people into the refugee camps, ample preparations had been made to care for them.

Farm Bureau Federation

Will Aid Reconstruction

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 9—The American Farm Bureau Federation stands ready to co-operate with all strong agencies in development of a reconstruction and flood control program that will adequately meet present-day needs, according to Sam H. Thompson, president.

"Our flood control policy in the past has evidently been inadequate to meet present-day needs, as is evidenced by this great disaster," he commented, and then suggested that "in order to establish a permanent policy, it would seem advisable to unite the efforts of all those who are now giving this their attention. We recognize that this is a gigantic problem and its very bigness challenges from the whole nation."

"There is no doubt but what higher and wider and better levees will play a very important part in this policy. I think another factor

In Greater Boston was represented. Daniel A. Marsh, president of Boston University, Mrs. Marsh and several professors from other educational institutions were guests.

"Exams" of the coming week were forgotten when a dashing Russian folk song, played on the balalaika, was heard, followed by a Swiss yodeler, Chinese harpist, Filipino saxophonist, Austrian singer and lute player, Bulgarian violinist and Belgian pianist—all students. Truly, here was a Cosmopolitan Club.

The object of the Cosmopolitan Club—that of fostering international peace and good will through a better understanding of the youth of all lands—was interpreted through a pageant called "Passing the Light of Friendship."

48 Countries Represented

Forty-eight students wearing the dress of the homeland—some of the costumes having been sent thousands of miles particularly for this occasion—stood on the stage. Each held an unlighted candle and a card telling his nationality.

Mary Chipman, representing "Friendship" opened the ceremony by taking a lighted candle and turning to England, represented by Cyril Smith, lighting his candle and saying:

"I am the light of understanding, friendship and brotherhood. I cannot be stopped by international

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POE AUTOGRAPH  
OF "THE RAVEN"  
SETS HIGH PRICECopy in Finest Writing of  
Poet Was Presented to  
College Companion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9—What was said to be the only autograph manuscript of Edgar Allan Poe's "The Raven" has just been sold to Thomas F. Madigan, dealer in autographs, New York, and George C. Grabberger, a bookseller of Philadelphia, by the family of Mrs. Edith D. Whitaker of Philadelphia. Although the purchase price was not disclosed, the purchaser's value the manuscript at more than \$50,000.

This manuscript in Poe's handwriting was made at the request of Dr. Samuel A. Whitaker, a college companion and presented to him. The high price recently paid for early American documents, and the fact that Whitaker family that this manuscript had increased in value to a point where they were no longer justified in retaining it. Manuscript experts welcomed the sale to dealers, since it means that this American literary document will probably pass into the hands of some private collector, and later into some library where it will be accessible to students.

"I believe it was not generally known that the manuscript was in existence," Victor H. Palitsa, head of the manuscript division of the New York Public Library, said. "Of course its whereabouts were known to Poe specialists."

"This is the only known manuscript of 'The Raven' in the handwriting of Edgar Allan Poe, except for one stanza of 'The Raven,' which is in a letter of Poe in the J. P. Morgan collection," Mr. Madigan said. "The original manuscript undoubtedly went the way of all new copy after it was submitted by Poe for publication in a New York newspaper."

The manuscript is written on two double sheets, four pages, 8 by 10 inches, and the writing is beautifully legible in Poe's finest style. The poem is complete in its 16 stanzas and is signed at the end "Edgar A. Poe." Poe received \$10 for the poem in the editor of the American Whig Review of New York and long before it was published he had offered it to a Philadelphia publisher, George A. Graham, stating that he was in pressing need of money.

In declining to give the purchase price, Mr. Madigan declared it was the highest price ever paid for a Poe rarity and referred to a copy of "Tamberlane" sold some time ago for \$17,500.

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Boston Loses Civic Tradition  
With Closing of Young's HotelPopular Hostelry on Court Street Has Long Been Scene  
of Gayety and Meeting Place of Men Famous  
in the State and Nation

When Young's Hotel closes its doors next Thursday, something characteristic of Boston life will be history.

A renowned hostelry and its site will have ceased to be used for public house purposes, to which use it has been devoted for more than a century. For such purposes it has been utilized since shortly after the American Revolution, when fashionable boarding houses were situated along Court Avenue, the narrow thoroughfare that extends from Washington Street to Court Square.

Held in tender and vivid recollection by the Boston of other days for the excellence of its table, the homelike comfort of its rooms and the village inn democracy in which the

FRANKLIN UNION  
SEEKS TO WIDEN  
STUDY COURSES\$100,000 Yearly Income Is  
Asked of Public to Meet  
Expanding Demands

Further development of short, non-college courses of technical instruction is necessary to meet the rapidly changing needs of modern industry, Walter B. Russell, director of the Franklin Union, declared today in delivering his report before the annual meeting of the foundation of officers today.

In order that the Franklin Foundation may provide for needed expansion, Mr. Russell said that \$100,000 additional income is required. This fund, he said, would enable the Franklin Union day courses "to contribute effectively to the mobility of skilled artisans, skilled executives and managers, and would thus strengthen New England to meet the critical industrial changes and readjustments which she faces."

The Franklin Foundation, recognized as an outstanding example of the accumulating power of money, was established through the foresight of Benjamin Franklin, who set aside \$5000 in 1791, a sum which reached \$431,383 in 1891. Subsequent to several delays, the Franklin Union was founded in 1908 by which Franklin's purpose was realized.

Meeting Changes Needs

Discussing the growing demand for technical instruction designed particularly for students who are not academically equipped for college entrance, Mr. Russell further in his report said:

"Every thinking individual must realize that this overwhelming and increasing demand for technical instruction means that industry, commerce and communication are changing so rapidly that workers, both professional and industrial, are forced to equip themselves anew to fit the changed methods and processes. The day schools have not apparently sensed the changing demands and are not meeting the situation. The present age, particularly in Boston and New England, requires young people equipped with technical knowledge, initiative, resourcefulness, flexibility and adaptability."

"Prof. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard University has recently said that we have solved practically every phase of the population problem except the one of specialized occupational congestion. It is difficult to move up from one occupation to another where a greater degree of skill is required. If young men and women can be trained and developed to advance, we shall then have finally eliminated poverty."

"Franklin Union, particularly by its day courses, is engaged in solving this problem. The school is a pioneer in this task, and consequently its purpose and program are not yet fully understood. It offers one and two-year full time, intensive, day courses in trade and technical subjects, aiming directly to fit young men and women for industrial and technical pursuits. The training is more flexible than in usual educational programs. Emphasis is placed on teaching by doing, and the aim is to develop qualities in the individual rather than to cover specified subject matter. The requirement for admission is the ability to profit by the instruction, and not the academic examination. Practical experience is accepted in lieu of high school preparation."

Educational Foundation Given

"One year will not make a mechanic, but it will give a background and a start. Two years of intensive, technical training will give the foundation which, combined with hard work and perseverance, will provide skilled workmen, foremen, superintendents, managers, and even captains of industry. Industry, with its present increasing specialization, demands such training as this. Twenty-five years ago this was not so urgent. Twenty-five years hence, it is safe to predict that there will be many technical institutes offering shorter, noncollege courses."

"With a plant valued at \$614,000, exclusive of land, but with almost no endowment, Franklin Union has since 1908 registered over 24,000 men and women in its evening classes. At no time during this period has its annual income from invested funds exceeded \$23,000. Such a record of economy is sufficient ground for a plea for adequate endowment to maintain day courses to meet the urgent educational and industrial

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Huge Lumber Savings  
by New Inventions

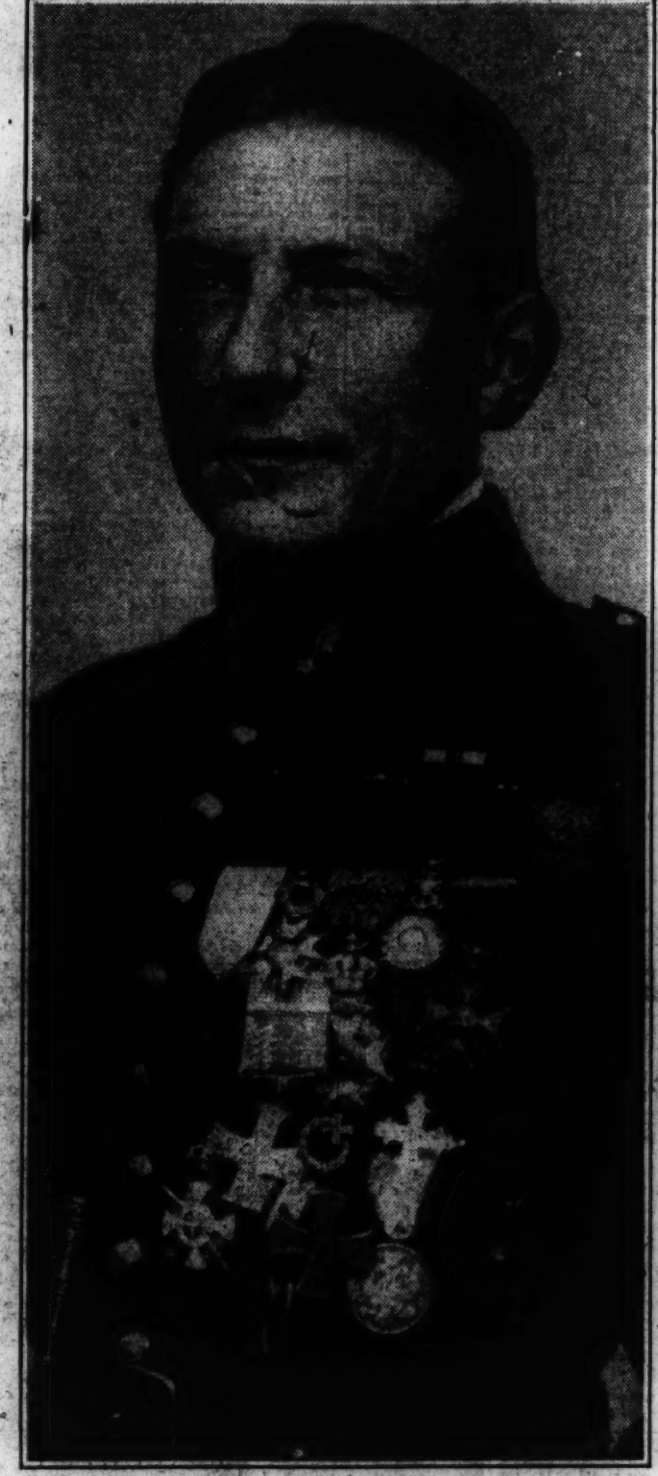
By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON

DEVICES which the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association says will save 100,000,000 feet of timber annually by eliminating of waste have been perfected as the result of an invention contest sponsored by that organization.

The first prize of \$1000 was for an invention known as the "multiple guide dimension mill." A second of \$500 was for an automatically operated scale and indicator attachment for saw mill edgers, three awards of \$100 each and four of \$50 also were announced.

## "Looking Well To The West"



CAPT. CHARLES NUNGESSER Bala News Service

GRAND OPERA  
MAKES PROFIT  
IN CLEVELANDFirst Municipally Operated  
Project of Its Kind to Show  
Surplus, Is Report

CLEVELAND, O., May 9 (Special)—Cleveland, first city in the United States to try out municipally sponsored grand opera, has made it pay financially, with the appearance here of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company.

This was announced at the close of the fourth performance, when figures showed receipts were more than \$175,000. Budgeted expenses for the entire week were estimated at \$172,000, plus rental of Public Hall, which William R. Hopkins, city manager, had announced would not be due, if expenses were greater than the revenue.

"We have more than made it pay already," Lincoln G. Dickey, manager of Public Hall and local manager for the appearances here of the Metropolitan Opera, said.

Letters have been mailed out to guarantors of the performances, notifying them that they have been released from their obligations. It is estimated the city will have a surplus of \$10,000 or \$12,000 to apply to the opera fund for other years when this year's performances are over.

Several months ago, Mr. Hopkins signed contracts for the city with representatives of Metropolitan Opera Company, calling for appearances of the company here in 1927-28-29-30 and '31. Prominent citizens agreed to underwrite the undertaking. The city took over responsibility of managing its appearances here and of furnishing Public Hall without charge if the project was not a paying one.

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French Fliers Reported Seen  
Off Cape Race in Press ReportNew York Times Correspondent at Sydney, N. S., Sends  
Word—If Report Is Accurate Ship Should Be  
in New York Late Tonight

By the Associated Press

The Nungesser plane "White Bird" was sighted off Cape Race, Newfoundland, at 10 o'clock this morning was the word received today by the New York Times from its correspondent at Sydney, Nova Scotia. Should the reports prove accurate and the aviators, Captain Nungesser and Coli, successfully pursue the remaining thousands of miles of their

course over the misty Atlantic they should reach their goal of the Paris to New York flight about 8 o'clock tonight. (Eastern daylight time.)

Earlier in the day a report received by the French Cable Company stated that the radio operator at St. Pierre, Miquelon, had received word that Nungesser had been sighted over Newfoundland. This report lacked confirmation from any source.

Paris Promptly Celebrates

The Havas agency in New York advised its home office in Paris that it had a definite report from St. Pierre, Miquelon, that the "White Bird" had been sighted over the island at 8:15 o'clock this morning. Paris promptly staged a celebration. Later a St. Pierre dispatch received in New York shortly after 11 o'clock stated that the Nungesser plane had not been sighted over the island up to 9 o'clock, Atlantic daylight time, today.

Reported off Cape Race, Newfoundland, the aviators have yet about 1000 miles of sea to traverse in adverse weather conditions.

The weather off Newfoundland was clear this morning, but off to the southwest the daring pioneers of the air are now winging their way with a lowering gasoline supply and facing mist and rain with low visibility that will try every bit of courage they can summon.

Aviators at Mitchell field said that under the weather conditions, now

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SACCO-VANZETTI  
REVIEW SOUGHT  
BY PROFESSORSColumbia, Yale, and Kansas  
Law Faculties Urge Governor  
Fuller to Act

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Twenty-nine law professors, representing the faculties of Columbia, Yale and the University of Kansas, have jointly written Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, of Massachusetts, asking that he take some action in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, it was announced at the School of Law, of Columbia University.

In addition to the professors who signed the letter, 32 others, members of the law faculties of Cornell, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Texas, have voiced their approval of its purpose.

"The interest and concern aroused by this case," the letter reads, "have extended beyond the bounds of a single commonwealth. We are

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Whale Twists Kinks  
in Big Alaskan Cable

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A wire-tapping whale has just been landed and the United States Navy Department stands sponsor for one of the best "fish stories" heard in the capital. Interruption in the cable service was recently reported between Seattle, Wash., and Ketchikan, Alaska, which the result that the army cable ship "Dellwood" was sent to investigate.

On April 3 it radioed word that the trouble had been found.

The cable ship had proceeded to the point of the indicated break and begun to pull in cable. After a considerable length was recovered, a whale was brought to the surface, helplessly entangled. The whale had severed the core of the cable in eight places with its teeth. About 30 feet had to be replaced. The cable core is covered with gutta percha and heavy iron armor. The Navy Department in its account explains that such a cable is difficult to sever "even with machinery."

CZECH-HUNGARIAN  
TREATY IS SIGNED

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph

VIENNA, May 9—The Czech-Hungarian commercial treaty, full details of which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on April 25, has just been signed.

Combining  
Studio and Home

MANY women, when taking up professional careers, desire to be as free from household demands as possible. But there are many, too, who wish otherwise. How a quaint little studio-playhouse solved the problem for one pianoforte teacher will be outlined in detail in

The  
Christian Science  
Monitor  
TOMORROW

Women's Enterprise Page

WORLD CENTER  
FOR GRAIN DATA  
TO AID GROWERSInternational Group Meeting  
Plans Central Bureau  
of InformationFIRST STEP TOWARD  
WIDER CO-OPERATIONGreater Marketing Co-ordination  
Declared Practicable by  
Pool Managers

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 9 (Special)—World co-operation in agriculture has been brought a step nearer through the meeting here of the International Wheat Pool Conference, it was declared by leaders in the movement as the conference sessions ended.

Establishing of the fact that closer union of agricultural agencies in all the principal wheat exporting countries of the world is somewhat practicable was an outstanding accomplishment of the conference.

Another was provision for the establishment of a "permanent international bureau which will act as a clearing house for statistical information relating to the development of international co-operation and such other matters as may be of mutual benefit to the world co-operative movement."

A third gain registered by the conference related to closer organization of wheat pools in the United States, and to the securing of larger memberships and more extensive operation of these marketing units, probably with Government assistance.

Conference Gains Reviewed

With reference to the work of the conference Henry Wise Wood, president of the Alberta (Canada) wheat pool, and vice-president of the central Canadian pool, said to a Christian Science Monitor correspondent: "The spirit of the conference was fine. Its sessions were a necessary step in the development of wide co-operation in wheat marketing. The progress it indicated was most satisfactory."

"It was shown that there are no insurmountable difficulties in world co-operation. Conditions in the United States are different from those in Canada; still other differences apply in Australia, and others in Russia. But there are no problems in any of these countries that cannot be solved better through co-operation than otherwise. We are far ahead of where we were at the first international conference held at St. Paul a year ago."

Mr. Wood has been a recognized leader in organizing and conducting the successful Canadian pools. Canadian success in co-operative marketing was taken as an object lesson in proceeding with the conference. "Both the spirit of the conference and its accomplishments exceeded all expectations, even those of the most hopeful of us," said George W. Robertson, secretary of the conference's international committee, and of the Saskatchewan (Canada) pool. It was Mr. Robertson who proposed establishment of the international clearing house bureau.

To Provide World Basis

"The immediate problem is not actually international selling of grain," he said. "It is to establish a basis of international co-operation. The proposed bureau would build up the general pooling idea, providing a foundation of education for a great business organization to be formed later."

Making necessary plans for the bureau was left to the international committee, composed of the following in addition to Mr. Robertson: C. H. Burnell of Canada, R. D. Downie of Kansas, John Manley of Oklahoma, A. J. Scott of North Dakota, Lew Hitchinson of Canada, Saul G. Bron of Russia, C. Judd of Australia, and W. A. McLeod of Canada.

Further moves to consolidate and extend work of the nine wheat pools in the United States await action of the governing boards of these agencies. A meeting of these boards will be held, probably at Kansas City, within the next month. The nine pools, which are limited in membership and the volume of grain handled, considered at the conference here a suggestion of William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, that financial assistance to the extent of \$50,000 might be offered by the Government to aid framer establishment of these co-operative marketing agencies. It was proposed that one-half this sum might be used for building and acquiring grain elevators and other necessary facilities, and the other one-half for initial operating expenses. This fund would be repaid by the pools in long-term installments.

Division of sentiment among pool leaders led to postponement of approval or acceptance of the suggestion. Pool leaders in the southern states, including Texas and Oklahoma, were inclined favorably to the idea; those in other states were disposed to take an opposite view, both on the assumption that the aid fund suggested would be inadequate and that its acceptance might interfere with further consideration of the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill. Unofficial comment was that the co-operative marketing aid plan had been advanced as an Administration move to head off the Farm Relief Bill.

The latter view was expressed by B. R. Beller, president of the Indiana Central State Pool, and W. H. Beller, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, and a



supporter of the McNary-Haugen plan. Definite rejection of the proposal advanced by Mr. Jardine was predicted by Mr. Settle.

Sentiment of some of the pool leaders in the United States, was that pool operations should be advanced independently of the Government. This plan has been followed successfully in Canada.

The place of meeting of the international conference next year will be selected by the executive committee. Discussion indicated the meeting should be held at some point where successful operation of wheat pools might be observed, Regina, Canada, being one of the places mentioned.

## FLOOD PRESSURE IS DECREASING

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Worth considering is the fact that much of the land in this district has not proved valuable for agricultural purposes and could be better retained for forest preserves, for fish and game, and in emergency could form a reservoir that would be helpful to reduce the hazard of overflow.

"While our first immediate task is to relieve the needs in this emergency, our next problem will be reconstruction or rehabilitation of this vast territory and very closely connected with this will be the working out of a policy that will give every reasonable assurance to settlers that the hazards of overflow will be reduced to at least the minimum and that they can with confidence develop communities and establish homes, feeling that they have opportunities equal to all our citizens."

"The Federal Government has control of all navigable rivers and no improvement can be made without its consent, so we must look to that source for leadership in the solution of this problem."

## Army Supplies Equipment

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Army supplies valued at \$3,000,000 have been turned over to relief agencies in the Mississippi flood area, including tents sufficient to house 161,000 people and field ranges to cook for 121,000, according to the figures announced by the War Department.

## Tonight at the Pops

March from "Aida".....Verdi  
Overture to "Le Roi d'Yvetot".....Lalo  
Rhapsody "The Swan".....Debussy  
Let Us Now Praise Famous Men.....Vaughan-Williams  
B. Three Pieces for String Quartet.....Scriabin  
C. Two Choruses from "L'Allegretto".....Handel  
D. Three British Folk Songs.....Chabrier  
Marche Joyeuse.....Chabrier  
Danse Macabre.....Saint-Saens  
Invocation from "L'Enfer".....Massenet  
Rumanian Rhapsody.....Enesco  
Military Polonaise.....Enesco  
Caprice Viennois.....Chopin-Glazounov  
The Carnival at Venice.....Liszt

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Special meeting of the Boston School Committee, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.  
Meeting of the Boston Athletic Club, Copley Plaza, dinner, 6:30.

Theaters  
F. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:30.  
Colonial—First Stone in "Crime-Cross," 8:15.  
Copley—"The Ghost Train," 8:30.  
Shubert—"The Vagabond King," 8:30.  
Wilbur—"Yes, Yes, Yvette," 8:15.  
Majestic—"Pickwick," 8:15.  
Plymouth—"Iolanthe," 8:20.  
Tremont—"Judy," 8:15.

## Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5, Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11. Paintings in special exhibit by Boston artists.  
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay day Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.  
Yves Gallery—William Baxter, Clouston Memorial Exhibition.  
Grace Home Gallery—Paintings by Mrs. Royal Robbins and Edith Birney Stevens.  
Casson Galleries—Paintings of the Southwest by Gerald Cassidy.  
Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibit by Guild of Thread and Needleworkers.  
Guild of Boston Artists—General spring exhibition.  
Concord Art Association—Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts memorial exhibition.  
J. P. Olesch Gallery, Cambridge—Etchings by Frederic W. Gardiner.

## Events Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Salem Andrew Hart, C. S., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Salem, in Ames Memorial Hall, 7, M. C. A. Building.  
Address by Alfred W. Donovan, president of the E. T. Wright Company, of Rockland, luncheon, Advertising Club, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.  
Meeting, Massachusetts Federation of Women's Club, Hotel Somerset, luncheon, 2.  
Luncheon to Martha Helen Elliott, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 6, Byron Street, 1.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1893 by Mary Baker Eddy.  
An Independent Daily Newspaper.  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.75; three months, \$1.00; one month, 35 cents. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## FREE BOOK ON OIL HEATING

This informative book, "How to Heat Your Home with Oil," is a complete guide to the most economical and efficient method of heating. It is free to all who send for it. Write to: HOLBY & OIL HEAT, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

## HOLBY & OIL HEAT

Controls all speeds from stich at a time to instantaneous high speed by a touch on the foot treadle.  
No rheostat, no transmitter, no clutch.  
Thousands in use for several years.  
Additional Distributors Wanted.  
THE MAIN SPEED CONTROL CORPORATION  
310 West 10th Street, New York City

## Women Plan World Move to Check Juvenile Crime

### Support of Policewomen Called Vital in Program for Law and Order

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In a movement in behalf of law and order by the prevention of delinquency among the young, into which the policewoman fits as in preventing crime at its source, prominent women on both sides of the Atlantic are actively interested.

Mrs. Miss Van Winkle, head of the Women's Bureau, Washington Police Department, is head of this movement, the International Association of Policewomen, Lady Astor is international chairman and Mrs. Haley Fluke, American chairman.

The full plan of the association is to be presented at the annual meeting opening at Des Moines, Ia., which contemplates the enlistment of representative women throughout the world to serve as sponsors of the policewomen movement.

"The whole idea is educational," said Mrs. Van Winkle before leaving for the convention. "The sponsors will be asked to support the international body and to study their local needs in regard to policewomen."

As the work will be carried on step by step it will probably be a year or more before the organization is completed. Considerable preliminary work has been done. William F. Morgan of New

York has accepted the trusteeship of the sponsorship group. Later it is planned to enlist an equal number of men.

"Women, young people, children today face problems undreamed of 25 years ago. The policewomen movement, thought yet in its infancy, is believed to be one of the best ways to fight new evils. The modern police idea had its start in France in 1868 following a series of wars in Europe. The policewomen movement began less than 25 years ago. It had its beginnings at Los Angeles, where it was called into being for the moral protection of youth.

"The policewomen movement has grown until it is world-wide. More than 200 cities and communities in the United States have policewomen and every important country in Europe has its force."

"The rapid spread of the move is due to real need. After-war conditions brought a world problem. Though the young people of the United States are better, and finer, than ever before, they need special help until they learn to meet these unprecedented dangers. Detection and punishment have their place in protecting youth, but are not enough. Prevention and social adjustment are required."

"The most admirable judicial system in the world seems to slip," the letter continued. "It is such occasional seeming that shakes confidence; and when confidence is shaken, it is shaken not in the single instance only, but in the structure as a whole."

## NEW CAPITAL IS DEDICATED

(Continued from Page 1)

flows through the site. On the north side of the river is the civic quarter, where the town hall will occupy the most outstanding position. The Government quarter is on the south side of the river, and the permanent Parliament building will be situated on Capitol Hill.

Meanwhile a temporary building has been erected at a cost of \$2,500,000 for immediate use of the Legislature. All the main roads radiate from Capitol Hill, the city's most commanding point. In this respect, and certain others, Canberra bears some resemblance to Washington, D. C. The principal streets are 200 feet wide, allowing ample room for garden strips down the center and side.

Outside the city area—12 square miles—there is provided space for industrial enterprises, and the remainder is reserved for parks and public purposes. All of the city's public buildings are surrounded by gardens. A beautiful site in the city area has also been reserved for a great war memorial.

Many millions of dollars are being spent to make Canberra the most beautiful capital city in the world. As the capital of a country as large as the United States, Canberra has a great future, and as the Government retains control of all the land which can be leased but not sold—it is an unique experiment in civic government; as a garden city it is destined to prove an inspiring example to town planners in all parts of the world.

In opening the first session of Parliament in the new seat of government, the present Duke of York, follows in the footsteps of his father, now King George V, who, exactly 26 years before, when he was Duke of York, inaugurated the Federation of the Six Australian States by opening the first session of the first Commonwealth Parliament at Melbourne.

While the formal opening of Canberra is taking place with stately pomp and ceremony, Australians in all parts of the world will observe the occasion in receptions and other social functions. Sir Hugh Denison, the Australian Commissioner in the United States, with Lady Denison, will be hosts at a reception at the Hotel Plaza for Australians and their friends in New York, and a message will be cabled from them to the Prime Minister, containing good wishes for the future prosperity of Australia and its new national capital.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy, with showers tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate east to south winds.

Southern New England: Showers tonight and Tuesday; slowly rising temperatures except on the Massachusetts coast; moderate to fresh winds, mostly southeast and south.

Northern New England: Showers tonight and Tuesday; rising temperatures Tuesday and in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; moderate shifting winds, becoming fresh southeast.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states, showers at beginning and again at end of the week; temperature will rise slowly in the interior at beginning of week and will be near or slightly above normal middle and latter parts.

## Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany.....52 Memphis.....74  
Atlantic City.....52 Montreal.....42  
Boston.....52 Nantucket.....52  
Buffalo.....52 New Orleans.....78  
Calgary.....52 New York.....50  
Chicago.....52 Philadelphia.....76  
Cleveland.....52 Portland, Ore.....48  
Denver.....52 Portland, Me.....48  
Des Moines.....52 San Francisco.....48  
Detroit.....52 St. Louis.....72  
Evanston.....52 St. Paul.....52  
Hartford.....52 Seattle.....46  
Havana.....52 Tampa.....52  
Jacksonville.....52 Washington.....52  
Kansas City.....52  
Los Angeles.....50

## High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:14 p. m.; Tuesday, 7:32 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:23 p. m.

## CANNED SOUPS

taste better if you will add a dash of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

## THE MAIN SPEED CONTROL

for Factory Sewing Machines

FITS ANY MOTOR

Controls all speeds from stich at a time to instantaneous high speed by a touch on the foot treadle.

No rheostat, no transmitter, no clutch.

Thousands in use for several years.

Additional Distributors Wanted.

THE MAIN SPEED CONTROL CORPORATION

310 West 10th Street, New York City

## GROUND GRIPPER SHOES

FOR ALL THE FAMILY

GENERAL OFFICES  
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NEW YORK 30 West 40th Street  
NEW YORK 121 West 120th Street  
NEW YORK 8 Hickman Street  
Brooklyn 210 Livingston Street  
Philadelphia 119 South 12th Street  
Philadelphia 32 South 17th Street  
Pittsburgh 217 Grant Street  
Hartford 65 Church Street  
Providence 385 Westminster Street

NEW YORK 23 West 55th Street  
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## BRITISH GOVERNMENT REGARDS WAR DEBT INCIDENT AS CLOSED

### Editor of Observer Says Official Statement From Winston Churchill to the United States "Another Instance of How Not to Do It"

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, May 9.—The British Government has no intention of replying to Andrew W. Mellon's explanation of his war debt statement and the "incident is closed," according to an authoritative announcement in the Sunday Times. James L. Garvin, editor of the Sunday Observer, in what he terms a "heretical" view of the Mellon-Churchill controversy, says that the official note to the United States from the Chancellor of the Exchequer was "another instance of how not to do it," that while the intention was excellent it was "frustrated by form."

He continues: "Do we want our payments to be, in fact, indefinitely prolonged, or do we want to expedite consideration? If the latter, why do we sacrifice the substance of our interests to a dialectical shadow? The one thing certain is that the method of Mr. Churchill's reply does no good. When he addresses the present Washington régime directly he knocks at the wrong door."

"When Mr. Mellon made his hurtful, unjust comment—without intending his remarks to carry far and wide the impression they, in fact, conveyed—he wrote to Princeton professors. A reply was necessary to clear our good name."

Other Methods Better

"Why did not Mr. Churchill, in the older manner of statesmanship, address his reply to a 'correspondent' on this side, just as President Coolidge's Secretary of the Treasury had addressed himself to an American citizen in a domestic debate? Mr. Mellon is Chancellor of the Exchequer in the United States. He is a member of a powerful Administration. That Administration, like our own, has to defend its credit with its electors. It cannot afford any ample confession of errors. For Mr. Churchill to send his exhaustive, conclusive demonstration to Washington direct was the surest way of obtaining the least acknowledgment. Mr. Mellon owns to the mistake of a tylist, and that is all."

"Again what is the good of it? A fortnight ago we entreated 'statesmen' to shut down this controversy so far as regards a direct dispute between them. The further it goes the more will the positions harden in the usual way of argument and the longer will the not be decided. Addressing himself to a correspondent in this country Mr. Churchill should have written as thoroughly, but with far more freedom and humor. We are not false to the Balfour declaration. We are not receiving—nor are we in the least likely ever to receive—more from the Allies and Germany than we have to pay to the United States."

"Vindication is Easy"  
"On financial facts our vindication is easy. What we feel much more is the moral question. What conceivable purpose is served in the United States by suggesting that whatever

we do have no merit, but that in the name of philanthropy and justice we are always making something out of somebody? America and Britain made an agreement. We have faithfully and punctually discharged our part of it. We have paid, we are paying and we shall pay until a world settlement is compelled by events not arising on our initiative."

"No example of honor in a private transaction has ever surpassed Britain's example of public honor in this international transaction. No country in the world has a better record for financial probity. That is the truth. We do not think Mr. Mellon meant to disparage it. The question of character is more to us than the question of cash."

"The moral is plain and we have drawn it again and again. The more we drive the debate question to be fought out in the arena of American public opinion, the sooner will come the chance of a change. We ought to be above vindicating ourselves to America. In every such vindication our interest is unavoidably too much mixed up with our virtue. Every argument of ours addressed directly to the United States only tends to put back the clock."

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## GERMANY SEEKS EVACUATION OF THE RHINELAND

Further Approaches Made  
to Quai d'Orsay—Uneasy  
Situation Brought About.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 9.—Despite attempted secrecy, Germany is renewing its demands on the Quai d'Orsay for the evacuation of the Rhineland. The Christian Science Monitor representative announced these demands in advance but the French authorities are apparently anxious to minimize them. A second visit of Herr Reith, charge d'affaires has leaked out and though the visit is confirmed, no particulars have been officially given out. The explanation it is suggested is that Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, is in a dilemma. He cannot repudiate the logic of Locarno without a complete change of front.

On the other hand, it is realized that while huge military parades of "steel helmets" are organized in Berlin with the ex-Kaiser's son participating in the review, and the Conservative Party insisting on the right of the ex-Kaiser to return to the German throne, it is extremely difficult to admit the opportuneness of the German demands.

Herr Reith has not yet delivered a note, but he has asked for the immediate reduction of the Rhineland troops as a guarantee of good faith recalling the conversations of the French, British and German statesmen.

**Military Experts Allowed**  
Herr Reith intimated that Germany would allow military experts to verify the demolition of Germany's eastern fortresses, but they must come singly. Together they would resemble the abolished Commission of Control. It is obvious that Germany means to extend France, and the French officials, embarrassed, would like to preserve silence. If the immediate demands were granted, 20,000 men would be withdrawn from the Rhineland.

It is difficult to see how Germany's diplomatic tactics can yet be resisted without repudiating the policy for which M. Briand was given the greatest credit, and it is curious that the Nationalist newspapers in France dwell most on the argumentative strength of the German case. But in governmental and political circles there is great uneasiness. Germany has not behaved as expected and the French are offended by the many discourses of the German ministers. There is a general change of opinion.

**Report of Military Attacks**  
Moreover Sir Austen Chamberlain recently drew attention to the necessity of examining the report of the military attacks at Berlin.

It would seem unlikely that a decision can be taken before the latter part of June. It is pointed out that the Conference of Ambassadors in suppressing the military control accepted the statement that the military associations were dissolved.

But the Steel Helmets is an association counting 1,000,000 members, and precisely while Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister, is declaring that Germany has satisfied its engagements, the Stahlhelm meets in Berlin asking the re-establishment of universal obligatory military service, a solution of the litigious questions between the Reich and Poland and the creation of eastern frontier guards, besides the suppression of the Dawes plan. Altogether an uneasy situation has been created, and France is no longer willing to make concessions without strict inquiry.

## CREDIT MEN ACT TO CHECK FRAUD

Seek Federal Law That Will  
Provide Severe Prison  
Term for Second Offender

NEW YORK—New steps in the Nation's organized crusade against commercial crime will be taken by some 2,000 credit executives from all parts of the country at the thirty-second annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men at Louisville, Ky., from June 6 to 10, as announced by J. H. Tregoe, executive manager of the association.

"The entrance of a new criminal element into business has made the commercial thief a much more serious problem to American business than he presented only a year ago," Mr. Tregoe said.

"The place of the dishonest merchant in commercial crime has been taken, in large measure, by the gangster; and it is against him and his powerful organization that the credit fraternity will take action."

"The solution of the problem, as seen by the National Association of Credit Men, is the enactment of a federal law which will provide severe prison terms for second-offender criminals convicted for violation of the federal law, regardless of whether their first offenses were committed against federal or state law. The demand for such a law is particularly vital in states which have tightened up their laws and court procedure in criminal cases."

Investigators for the National Association of Credit Men have recently traced the perpetration of scores of fraudulent bankruptcies, false pedigrees and other crimes to members of gangs of thugs operating in the larger cities of the country. Here is one way they work: "Scouts look for merchants who are about to retire or are willing to retire and turn their business over to get the goods on credit, then sell it elsewhere and disappear without paying for it."

**NEW BRIDGE TO CLOSE GAP**  
CROCKETT, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—A gap in the Pacific highway route from Seattle to San Diego will be closed near here when the new highway bridge is dedicated across Carquinez straits. The bridge will be dedicated on May 21. It is 4,482 feet long, 135 feet above water, and cost approximately \$5,500,000.

## Muriel Had a Little Llama



High Up in the Andes Mountains of South America the Llama is as Useful in Transportation as the Camel in the Desert. The One in the Picture is a New Arrival at the Zoo of San Diego, Calif., and its Newly Found Friend is Muriel Frances Dana.

## TURKS ORDER ALIENS TO MAKE DONATIONS

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph  
from Halifax

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9.—Many foreign shipping and commercial representatives operating in Turkey have been ordered by the Turkish Chamber of Commerce to subscribe toward the sum of 150,000 liras required for the erection of a statue to Mustafa Kemal Pasha here.

The amount of the contribution demanded varies from 700 liras, according to the class these representatives are assessed in ordinary rates and taxes. The latest exaction has aroused indignation.

## SUN'S TROOPS HOLD YANGCHOW

Heavy Fighting in Progress  
Along Yangtze—Shantung  
Is Chiang's Objective

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, May 9.—Heavy fighting is in progress. Sun Chuan-fang's troops are holding Yangchow, north of the Yangtze. The Nationalists had heavy casualties in crossing the river when artillery fired on the troop boats. Some troops landed and captured towns and villages but

were driven back. Reinforcements from the Kiangnan arsenal with big and small arms are hurrying forward.

Chiang Kai-shek is ordering Bei Chung-hsi to begin a new drive northward, the objective being Shantung.

SHANGHAI, China, May 9 (P)—The Japanese residents of Hankow met yesterday and adopted a resolution urging their Government to take strong action in China against the Communists. The resolution recited that if a soft policy is continued every Japanese will be forced to leave China.

The British river gunboat Woodcock was fired on by the Chinese with rifles, says a report from Nanking. The warships replied with machine guns.

## Ex-District Attorney Fined

SHANGHAI, May 9 (P)—Leonard Husar, former United States district attorney for China, was sentenced today to serve two years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil's Island and fined \$5,000 gold. He was found guilty on Saturday by Judge Purdy in the United States District Court of accepting a bribe of \$34,000 in gold while holding the office of district attorney.

## Dutch Vessel Leaves China

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph  
from Halifax

THE HAGUE, May 9.—The Dutch cruiser Sumatra, now at Shanghai, has received a telegraphic order from the Hague Government to continue her journey to the Dutch East Indies, via Nagasaki, Japan, indicating a lessening of the tension in China.

## FINANCIAL RELIEF BILL PASSED IN JAPAN

TOKYO, Japan, May 9 (P)—Both houses of the Diet have passed the Financial Relief Bill. The lower House adopted an amendment providing that aid shall be given not only to banks which have already reopened, but also to those still suspended whose prospects of recovery are reasonably good. For this purpose an imperial ordinance will be issued appointing a special commission of investigation.

Following the passage of the Financial Relief Bill the special session of the Diet adjourned.

## UNIONIST ADVOCATES WAR DEBT REDUCTION

NEW YORK (P)—Mathew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and president of the Photoengravers' Union, made an appeal in the current issue of the American Photoengraver, for a reduction or complete cancellation of the foreign war debts due this country.

Mr. Woll declared that both industrialists and workers in this country realize that the debts should be reduced if not canceled, not by reason of legal considerations, but because of industrial or economic requirements.

## COLORADO LAW REFORMS PARTY PRIMARY RULES

Personal Registration to Be  
Required—New Motor  
Fuel Tax to Aid Roads

DENVER, Colo. (Special Correspondence)—Compulsory registration of party affiliation by voters is to be required hereafter in Colorado under terms of the Primary Law Reform Bill passed by the recent Legislature and just signed by Gov. William H. Adams.

This provision is intended to remove the weakness of the previous law which made it possible for a citizen to vote for the candidate of one party at the primary and for his own party's candidate in the subsequent election, thus defeating the purposes of the primary law, it was contended.

A candidate must receive 20 per cent of the vote in the party assembly, or obtain signatures of 2 per cent of the voters in his congressional district to be nominated by petition. This raises the standard from 10 per cent or 300 names on petition.

Other amendments passed by the Legislature include raising the tax on motor fuel from two cents to three, ceding control of Mesa Verde National Park wholly to the United States Government, an old age pension law, a law giving increased maintenance levies for state institutions of higher education, formation of a commission to insure conservation of oil and gas, a law repealing the state ranger department, and a measure regulating motorbuses and trucks.

## Greater Aid to Roads

Greater revenue for the maintenance and construction of roads has been assured by the larger gasoline tax, now in effect. Seventy per cent of the tax collected will go to the State Highway Commission for construction purposes, and 30 per cent to the counties for maintenance. It will produce approximately \$3,000,000 annually, of which the commission will get \$2,100,000 and the counties \$900,000, officials estimate.

Cities are eliminated completely from sharing in the proceeds of the new tax. The tax will be collected from gasoline dealers and added to the price charged motorists.

Mesa Verde National Park, in southwestern Colorado, will become the property of the United States Government under the park ceding bill, passed after long debate. Constitutional amendments to be submitted to referendum at the next general election were passed as follows:

Raising the salaries of the Governor and justices of the Supreme Court; limiting voters at school elections to owners of real estate; clearing the way for city planning commissions to carry out city beautification plans; and providing that de-

endants in criminal cases may waive jury trial.

## State's Expenses Increased

The assembly passed bills appropriating more than \$6,000,000, bringing the total expense of operating the State Government for the next two years up to \$20,000,000, an increase of \$2,400,000 over the preceding biennium. The increase is due in part to extra appropriations made for the maintenance of state institutions of higher learning and the revival of the state prohibition enforcement department, abolished by a previous administration.

A drastic measure regulating state motor transportation was passed at the last minute. The bill collects a five-mill tax per ton-mile on freight traffic and a one-mill tax per passenger mile on passenger traffic.

A number of constructive measures regulating wild life were approved. Several new state game reserves were established, and the boundaries of three already established were greatly extended.

A legislative reference bureau, designed to co-operate with similar bureaus in other states, will act in future sessions to facilitate drafting of laws in proper form, and uniform with similar satisfactory laws in other states.

More than 700 of the 794 bills offered were either defeated outright or lost in committee. A racing bill, which would have legalized pari-mutuel betting, was defeated in this way, the opposition to it being of such organized strength that it was not reported out of a Senate committee.

## ECONOMIC DELEGATES MAINLY IN AGREEMENT

GENEVA, May 9 (P)—Summarizing the first week of the international economic conference under League of Nations auspices, Henry M. Robinson, head of the American delegation, declared in a statement that the divers interests represented—manufacturers, merchants, producers and consumers—were in substantial agreement as to what should be done to improve the world's economic condition.

What difference of opinion existed, he added, had to do mainly with methods, and he was convinced that a frank, moderate attitude of all the delegates would bring the conference to a helpful conclusion, especially as the discussions demonstrated the interdependence of nations and peoples.

## SHAKESPEARE THEATER COMMITTEE IS FORMED

NEW YORK (P)—A special advisory committee composed of John W. Davis, Charles E. Hughes, Otto H. Kahn, Thomas W. Lamont and Clarence H. Mackay has been formed to consult with the American Shakespeare Committee in its plans to aid in rebuilding the Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon.

The foundation is seeking to raise \$1,000,000 in the United States to be included in an international fund of \$2,500,000 which will be used to restore and endow the theater.

## GOOSE-STEP IS ONCE MORE SEEN IN BERLIN

Nationalist "Steel Helmet"  
Body Make Military Display  
—Peaceful Demonstration

BERLIN, May 9 (P)—Opposition to "the dictatorship of Versailles," recognition of the national rights of all Germans, restitution of obligatory military service, and compensation for damage caused by the World War on the basis of the responsibility of all the nations concerned are some of the dominant points of a manifesto read at the Lustgarten demonstration of the "Steel Helmet" organization yesterday. This platform, the manifesto asserts, is not even to be sacrificed to gain premature evacuation of the occupied areas.

The "Steel Helmet" organization, made up of Germany's veterans, of the World War, demands also restoration of Germany's old colors—black, white, and red—extension of the presidential powers, guarantees of the welfare of the country and people against all arbitrary parliamentary compromises and contingencies, and the creation of a franchise assuring results "conforming with the actual wishes of the people, and governmental responsibility."

Notwithstanding forebodings of trouble, the parade—in which the "goose-step" was a prominent feature—was just a picturesque military display. Forty thousand men were, in line, cheered by an equal number of onlookers.

Conspicuous among the marchers was Prince Eitel, second son of the former emperor. He was warmly greeted as he marched with his comrades of war days. In the reviewing stand were two Hohenzollern princes, a number of members of families high in the social strata of the Hohenzollern régime and several former army and navy officers.

The members of the Government, and the Republican colors were conspicuous by their absence, and it was commented that some staff officers, among the spectators along the route, did not salute the official "steel helmet" insignia. In order to prevent trouble through a counter-demonstration by Berlin radicals, the police authorities ordered the demonstration confined to the Lustgarten area, adjacent to the former imperial Palace. Spectators who tried to molest the veterans were quickly silenced by the police.

## NATION PLANS FLAG-WEEK

WASHINGTON (P)—Flag-week, instead of the usual Flag Day will be celebrated June 8 and 14 under auspices of the United States Flag Association, marking the sesquicentennial of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes. The celebration will include patriotic exercises in schools and communities.

## A NEW LANDMARK on Boston's Skyline

that guides the visitor to  
"the most famous,  
hospitable and  
comfortable  
hotel in  
New England"



## Announcing the Opening of THE PARKER HOUSE

TREMONT STREET, COR. SCHOOL STREET

on MAY 12, 1927, nearly 75 years after first opening its doors, April 22, 1854—

The same cheerful comfort, old-fashioned hospitality, excellent food and traditional service will characterize this new, modern home for a world-famous hostelry.

600 guest rooms, each with tub, shower-bath, circulating ice water, and every up-to-date convenience which will make it luxuriously modern—yet through skillful construction and decoration the pleasant atmosphere of the former Parker House has been retained.

Years of prestige has made The Parker House a business, social and literary center of New England. Meet your friends here, dine here, make it your headquarters. It is conveniently located for business and pleasure—the doors are open—Welcome!

J. R. WHIPPLE CORPORATION

## Rugged Power in a smooth stream

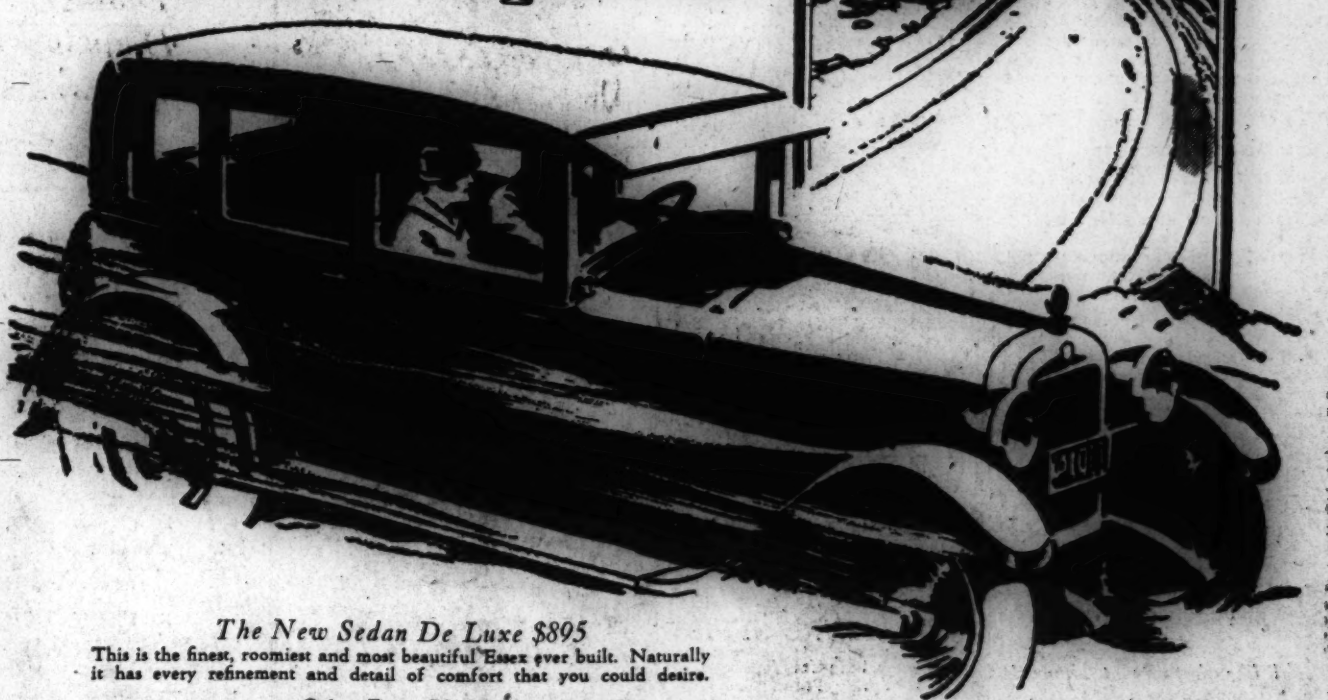
The outstanding characteristic of the Essex Super-Six is complete absence of labor in all performance.

Whether spurring at top speed or doing a comfortable 50 miles an hour all day long, you can realize its super ability only by the way you distance others.

This smoothness means economy—economy of effort, economy of power, economy in the long life of all moving parts.

And in making long tours or using your Essex all day in city traffic, you will find the greater economy of physical freshness that comes from easy driving, riding, steering and control, and its freedom from vibration at all speeds.

## ESSEX Super-Six



The New Sedan De Luxe \$895

This is the finest, roomiest and most beautiful Essex ever built. Naturally it has every refinement and detail of comfort that you could desire.

Other Essex Models

2-passenger Speedabout \$700 4-passenger Speedster \$785  
Coupe \$735 Coach \$735 Sedan \$795  
1.0 b. Detroit, plus war excise tax

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HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY  
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## FLOOD CONTROL PLANS OFFERED

Department of Agriculture Urges Reforestation and Checking Soil Erosion

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 7.—The expected pronouncement from the Department of Agriculture dealing with reforestation as a contributory cause of the present Mississippi flood and formulating a definite program for "flood prevention" is issued.

Reforestation and prevention of soil erosion are the two factors stressed to control the rapid run-off of water. The program is accompanied by statements from E. A. Sherman, associate forester of the Forest Service, and H. H. Bennett of the Bureau of Soils.

"The plans for preventing a recurrence of a flood of this magnitude," Mr. Sherman states, "must be based on the essential factors, include the reforestation of the headwaters of the Mississippi and its tributaries."

**Lumber Industry's Answer**

On the other hand the view that reforestation, particularly of cutting trees by lumber companies, has a major importance in the present Mississippi flood, is sharply attacked by Theodore Knappen, forest economist of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

The major share of the tree-felling that has taken place in America, he says, has been for the purpose of making private farms. The lumber interests are not responsible for this variety of denudation. Also he claims that where commercial forests are felled, shrubs and bushes come up again in from two to three years, protecting the soil from flood erosion.

In its flood control plan, the Department of Agriculture urges:

1. The general reduction of soil erosion to prevent rapid run-off and the clogging of streams.
2. Largely increased efforts by the states, Federal Government, and private owners for co-operative forest fire control.
3. Largely increased programs for public forests on tributary headwaters by the federal and state governments.

**Extension of Tree Planting**

4. A much larger program of tree planting on denuded forest lands.
5. Encouragement of farmers and other land owners through state and Federal aid to plant trees on rough lands and along water courses.
6. A study of the possibilities of restoring some of the bottom lands to their original condition, as carriers of flood waters and producers of forests and game.

"Reforestation and forest protection," says Mr. Sherman, "will unquestionably enter into any plan for the future control of the Mississippi. Claims that the present flood is due to forest destruction or claims that reforestation has no bearing on flood prevention are both exaggerations."

"Every acre of land in the immense catchment basin in the Mississippi system contributes, in one form or another, at one time or another, to the flood problem. It is idle to say the scores of millions of acres of forest land within this basin have no relation to the flood problem."

"Plans for preventing a recurrence

of a flood of this magnitude must, as one of their essential factors, include the reforestation of the headwaters of the Mississippi and its tributaries."

Mr. Bennett in his statement says he believes wastage of the soil has as much to do with the constantly increasing floods as all other factors. He says that many streams navigable a generation ago, are now clogged with soil debris.

## LONDON HONORS FRENCH WOMEN

English Express Gratitude for Their Heroic Services During the War

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON.—The Mansion House, scene of a thousand incidents in the life of England, can seldom have housed a more impressive ceremony than that it did recently when four simple and plainly dressed French women received at the hands of the Lord Mayor a tangible evidence of the gratitude the English people feel toward them. The brave deeds of these women were done at the gravest possible risk to themselves and with no possible hope or probability of reward at the time.

During the chaos of the early months on the war front in northern France, three British soldiers became separated from their regiments and found themselves behind the German lines. Fearful of capture and incarceration in German prison camps, they appealed to French women for security. Although they well knew the risk, none of the women refused the sanctuary asked. One soldier, Trooper Fowler of the 11th Hussars, was hid in a large wardrobe and kept safe, for three and a half years, although at times there were as many as 35 German soldiers billeted in the house. The other two were secreted by other women for lesser periods, but at no less danger. In one case the Germans found a wounded young British soldier who had been hid by a French woman. Both he and the woman who had secreted him were at first sentenced to capital punishment. The French woman had lost her own son in the first days of the war and had regarded the young British soldier as a boy she might care for and nurse in the place of her own son. The policy of her plea that his life be spared because she had come to regard him as a substitute for her own lost one moved the hearts of the Germans, and both sentences were reduced to 10 years' imprisonment in Germany.

One of those present at the Mansion House ceremony was a young woman who, at the age of four, had watched her mother marched off to prison for this offense.

The four brave women—Madame Beaumont-Gebert, Madame Cardon, Madame Cardon and Madame Baudouin, received, in addition to their trip to London and the thanks of the King and British people, the sum of £3100 collected for them through the collection of the London Daily Telegraph.

Addresses were made by the Lord Mayor, the French Ambassador, Viscount Fitzalan of Derwent, Field Marshal Sir William Robertson, Viscount Buryham and others.

The women were brought to London by the welcome committee of the United Associations of Great Britain and France. They have been welcomed everywhere and have received many tributes from the press, of which the following is a typical example:

"Because they deliberately chose the path of danger, chose to show compassion where they might have chosen what many would have called but common sense, these noble women deserve the undying gratitude of Englishmen. Their bravery was the greater for being no sudden, spectacular impulse, but a secret and enduring courage, shown without hope of recognition. It was the more valuable, too, coming at a time when hatred and misery seemed to have plucked the heart of kindness from the world. The example of these Frenchwomen is an inspiration, reaffirming our faith in the essential goodness of humanity. Their deeds shine like candles in a dark place."

**JAIL SENTENCES FOR LIQUOR OFFENDERS**

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Liquor legislation enacted by the Manitoba Legislature, which has now received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor, makes immediately effective a law under which jail sentences may be imposed for first offenses. This applies to individual violators of the law, but in the case of companies fines ranging from \$1000 to \$3000 may be imposed upon convictions for a first offense, and up to \$5000 for a second offense. Individuals who are convicted a second time may be sentenced to from 6 to 12 months in jail.

Liquor matters provided the principal business of the Legislature, which has now prorogued. An amendment was passed to the Liquor Control Act which will have the effect of giving the liquor commission absolute control of the breweries in the Province. Breweries will now be required to obtain a permit, costing \$1500, which may be canceled at the discretion of the liquor commission, and they will have to make weekly returns of sales of beer to the commission.

For New York at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

Piloting his new machine, the Santa Maria II, Commander de Pinedo touched the waters of Quincey Bay a little before noon yesterday, and was greeted by Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Capt. H. V. Cooke, U. S. N., and Major Ira Lonsanecker, and a delegation of prominent Boston Italians.

Following a visit to the home of Governor Fuller, Commander de Pinedo was entertained at a luncheon at the Copley-Plaza, and was then feted at a large public reception on the Boston Common, where some 15,000 people—of whom many were his countrymen—welcomed the flier and paid tribute to his courageous adventures. In the evening he was entertained at a banquet at the Copley-Plaza to which Marquis Ferrante, Italian Consul in Boston, presided.

**LOGAN-POCAHONTAS FUEL COMPANY**

Sales Agents  
"Magnolia," "Yellow Pine," "Little Joe," Kentucky Coals  
Cincinnati, O. Charleston, W. Va.

**The Malvern Shop**  
Hosiery and Glovers  
Full line of standard makes. Reasonable prices.  
319 Granby St. Norfolk, Va.

**NORFOLK'S QUALITY FURNITURE STORE**  
See our beautiful showing of Spring Furniture.  
DUKE and TAZEWELL STREETS  
NORFOLK, VA.

**Commander de Pinedo Ends Week-End Visit to Boston**  
Commander Francesco de Pinedo, the Italian army ace, after paying a week-end visit to Boston, in the course of his intercontinental trip, took off from the Squantum Field.

**Smart Feminine Apparel**  
Hats, Wraps, Gowns, Shoes, Gloves, Negligees, Lingerie, Foundation Garments. Everything necessary for my Lady's Wardrobe.

**SPIGELS**  
27 Campbell Avenue, ROANOKE, VA.

**HANCOCK-CLAY COMPANY, Inc.**  
Jefferson Street at the Patrick Henry  
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

You'll like shopping at Hancock's—Roanoke's Most Modern Department Store

**OUR FASHION SALON—Spring Coats, Suits and Frocks that are receiving the most enthusiastic applause, and correct accessories that smart women admire.**

**HANCOCK-CLAY CO., Inc.**  
Jefferson Street at the Patrick Henry  
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**Interest Begins Every Month**  
Payable QUARTERLY  
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You can bank with us by mail  
MAIL THIS SLIP TODAY

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK  
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Please send me a copy of your illustrated Banking-by-Mail booklet.  
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## World Peace Has Ardent Friends in This Student Group



CABINET OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB OF GREATER BOSTON  
Front Row, Left to Right: M. W. M. de Silva, Ceylon; Ernest Morioka, Japan; Louis Izumida, Japan; George Zalkan, U. S. A.; Eileen Keenan, Canada; Juan Bobadilla, Chile; Chia-Hua Huang, China; S. C. Bose, India.  
Second Row: Santiago Libatique, Philippine Islands; Cyril Smith, England; Virginia Starbird, U. S. A.; S. Balzacki, Poland; Josephine Plummer, Italy; Hilda Ludwig, U. S. A.; Pinfang Hsia, China; Y. L. Chen, China; James B. Watson, U. S. A. (Foreign Student Secretary of Greater Boston and Director of the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club).  
Third Row: Othmar Tobisch, Austria; Franz von Oy, Germany; Raul Catala, Cuba; Manuel Liwanag, Philippine Islands; J. D. Dominguez, Porto Rico; Pita Malschaert, Belgium; Demetrios Roussakis, Greece; John Rounpough, U. S. A.; George Dimitroff, Bulgaria.

## STUDENTS OF MANY NATIONS SPREAD LIGHT OF FRIENDSHIP

(Continued from Page 1)

boundaries. I pass freely from one nation to another."

Mr. Smith, having received the "light of friendship" then said, as he lit the candle of China, represented by Miss Li Ying So:

"The light of brotherhood is kindled in the heart of England. It glows warmly and passes on."

Miss So repeated these words in her native tongue, then lit the candle of the next nation. And so on, down the line it went, each student saying these words in his own language. This was repeated 48 times. The last candle to be lit was that of the host nation, United States, represented by John Rounpough, who said:

"As light begets light, so love, service and good will is passed from person to person until society shall become a brotherhood and the whole world a neighborhood."

**Many Kinds of Music**

It was a simple service, marked by its impressiveness. Forty-eight nations received and passed the light of friendship.

Previous to the pageant, a social hour was held and dinner was served by Eileen Keenan of Canada, Hilda Ludwig, United States, and Manuel Liwanag, a lieutenant in the Philippine constabulary who next month will finish a four-year course in Technology.

Following the pageant there was a musical program, including the playing of some native instruments. F. Z. Lo of China, studying at Harvard, played a Chinese harp; Ramon Reyes, Filipino, of the New England Conservatory played on the saxophone; Mrs. Erna J. Broda of Austria, a traveling fellow of the University of Vienna, played on the lute and sang several selections. Dr. Max Habicht of Harvard played Swiss numbers on the concertina and did some excellent yodeling. Peter Shopoff of Harvard offered violin solos, Fritz Malschaert of Belgium, student at Technology, gave piano solos.

Mr. and Mrs. Boris Berestneff gave some Russian numbers. Mr. Berestneff is considered one of the finest balalaika players in this country. He was accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Berestneff.

James B. Watson, Y. M. C. A. official and director of the club, paid tribute to the students for their work in the club and stressed particularly the coming's week's crusade for 100 new members.

The students in turn expressed their appreciation to Mr. Watson for the work he has done for the club.

Those participating in the pageant and the nations they represented follow:

Austria, Mrs. Erna J. Broda; Australia, John Dunn; Armenia, George Yaramian; Arabia, Ahmed Sharabati; Belgium, Fritz Malschaert; Bermuda, Cecil Richardson; Chile, Eduardo Simo; China, Miss Li Ying So; Cuba, Miguel Kique; Colombia, Luis Carrillo; Denmark, Astrid Norling; Estonia, Leo Jurgenson; England, Cyril Smith; France, Susanne Perdelget; Finland, Sylvia Engstrom; Greece, Mary Stavrinou; Germany, Elizabeth Tenge; Hawaii, Jen F. Moo; India, Thomas Jacob; Italy, Josephine Plummer; Japan, Louis Izumida; Latvia, Paul Feltscher; Mesopotamia, Jacob Waddan; Mexico, Josefa Rojas; Panama, Nario Rivera; Portugal, Manuel Pinto; Porto Rico, Maria Artis; Russia, Helen Semment; Syria, Bashir Barraj; Sweden, Helge Youngdahl; Switzerland, Max Habicht; Turkey, Ahmed Halil; Bulgaria, Jitka Popoff; British West Indies, Edgar Nash; Czechoslovakia, Dr. Pribyl; Canada, Eileen Keenan; Poland, Eulalia Gesehienowska; Norway, Ingrid Sannes; Philippines, Dolores Logaria; South Africa, B. Silveston; Hungary, Margit Tardis; Ireland, V. W. G. Wilson; Ceylon, M. W. M. de Silva; Siam, Mahidol.

**MOTH PROTECTION**  
Solve this difficult problem by applying your closets with Hestry Anti-Moth Containers. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and time tested. No spraying, no dust, no cleaning odor. 5¢ per pint. Purchase price refunded. Get satisfactory. **SENTINEL SALS CO.**, 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Liberty 5450.

**FORDS**  
POWER—MILEAGE  
Increased by  
**Globe Re-Atomizer**  
Does NOT admit air into mixture. Installed in 5 minutes. No moving parts. No adjustments. Foolproof. Cold engine starts easier. Quicker pick up.  
Post Paid \$1.00  
(Refunded if not satisfied)  
**Globe Sales & Distributing Co.**  
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References: National City Bank  
Chamber of Commerce  
Bradstreet and Dun Agencies

**BURROWES**  
BURROWES' RUGLESS SCREENS  
The E. T. Burrowes Co., Portland, Maine

**SPECIAL SALE OF COATS and DRESSES**  
Coats were \$9.50, now 48.50  
Coats were \$7.50, now 35.00  
Coats were \$5.00, now 27.50  
Dresses 5.75 up to \$5.00  
**MRS. MORSE**  
Room 517 48 Temple Place BOSTON

**GOOCH'S BEST**  
S. R. Buckwheat Flour  
Pure Buckwheat Flour  
LINCOLN, NEB.

**CHILDREN'S SUMMER SHOES**  
"VENTOE," a smart little sandal in tan calf. Lined with kid for comfort. Sole is flexible and damp-proof. Also in washable elk-skin.  
At THE RIGHT, "Sandy," in washable elk, buckle straps, kid lined, flexible damp-proof sole. Also in tan calf. Prices the same as "Ventoe."

**CHILDREN'S SUMMER SHOES**  
Below, "Promenade" in tan goat-skin. Also in patent leather and white calf. An attractive dress shoe, \$4 to \$6, according to size.

**CHILDREN'S SUMMER SHOES**  
3rd Floor Downtown Store  
**THAYER McNEIL COMPANY**  
47 TEMPLE PLACE BOSTON  
15 WEST STREET BOSTON

**CHILDREN'S SUMMER SHOES**  
And now is the time to buy it! Prices are at their lowest—and the coal is especially selected. You can have a whole winter's supply in your cellar at one time—and forget fuel for another year.

**ANTHRACITE**  
—Safe—Clean  
—Dependable

**ANTHRACITE COAL SERVICE**  
Free expert service on heating problems is available for you. Ask your dealer.

**Coal Exchange of Boston**  
141 Milk Street BOSTON W. A. Clark, Pres.

**CHILDREN'S SUMMER SHOES**  
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## BUSES TO FEED CALIFORNIA LINE

Southern Pacific to Augment Railroad With Motor Stages in Future

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, May 9.—For the first time there is a decline in the Nation's fire curve, it was revealed by Irving T. Bush of New York at the thirty-first annual convention of the National Fire Protection Association here.

Mr. Bush is chairman of the national executive committee of the Field Service Fund, which is charged with raising, through a national campaign, a \$500,000 fund to finance operations of 10 engineers to assist cities during the next five years in prevention programs. Experts say that 90 per cent of the fires in this country are preventable and that the other 10 per cent can easily be controlled. Mr. Bush continued in announcing that it had been proved that the field engineer is the most effective aid yet found in the attack on fire.

It was shown how standard fire codes are being applied and how other educational work of this clearing house for fire prevention and protection, enabling 145 organizations and 4100 individuals in producing beneficial results.

**BRITISH METHODISTS TAKE VOTE ON UNION**

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax  
LONDON, May 9.—The result of the first ballots of the Wesleyan synods, announced today, shows a large preponderance favoring the draft enabling bill for the union of the British Methodist churches first, and second, the North Wales synod, including both ministers and laymen in both representative and pastoral sessions, supported the scheme unanimously. The Scotland representative synod (ministers and laymen) approved the bill by 38 to 15, and the national session (ministers) by 23 to 10.

**TEXAS WOMEN FORM CHAMBER**

HARLINGEN, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—Organization of one of the few women's chambers of commerce in Texas has been carried out here. Mrs. J. B. Herren is president.

**SHORTAGES OF ANY SPECIFIED MINERAL**  
Sir Thomas suggested also that it might be advisable to lay in stocks of minerals such as antimony, nickel, tungsten or quicksilver, just as some nations carry reserves of gold and silver.

**EMPIRE-WIDE SURVEY OF MINERALS PROPOSED**

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—A proposal to institute a survey of the mineral resources of the various parts of the British Empire will be considered at the next meeting of the British Empire Mining and Metallurgical Association. Sessions will be held in Winnipeg early in September, and arrangements are being made to accommodate 600 delegates from at least 33 different parts of the Empire. The delegates will be taken by airplane into the mining area in northern Manitoba to see what progress has been made by this Province in mining.

Sir Thomas Holland, retiring president of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, is the author of the suggestion to hold an empire-wide mineral survey. His idea embodies the setting up of committees in each of the Dominions and larger colonies to obtain information on the mineral resources and smelting capabilities of their respective areas. The principal object of this would be to avert

**Eight Trains To the West Daily**

The Twentieth Century Limited  
Leaves Boston 12:30 p. m.

The Chicago Special . . . Leaves 10:15 a. m.  
Southwestern Limited . . . Leaves 2:00 p. m.  
The Wolverine . . . Leaves 3:15 p. m.  
Cleveland Limited . . . Leaves 3:40 p. m.  
Western Express . . . Leaves 6:10 p. m.  
Buffalo Express . . . Leaves 7:35 p. m.  
New York State Express Lvs. 10:00 p. m.

**BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD**

**CHILDREN'S SUMMER SHOES**  
Below, "Promenade" in tan goat-skin. Also in patent leather and white calf. An attractive dress shoe, \$4 to \$6, according to size.

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## SCHOOLS GAIN EXTRA REVENUE BY TAX RULING

Arkansas Severance Excise  
Forms Fifth of State  
Education Fund

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (Special Correspondence)—The decision of the United States Supreme Court, in upholding the constitutionality of Arkansas' severance tax law, means the retention of millions of dollars for public school education, J. Frank Beasley, revenue commissioner, explains. This revenue makes up about one-fifth of the total amount received by the common school fund.

The severance tax, levied on natural commodities produced in the State, is bringing in approximately \$1,000,000 per year in Arkansas, two-thirds of which goes to the common school fund of the State, to be distributed on a per capita basis. The other one-third goes to the counties from which the commodity was severed, and of this amount one-half goes to the road funds of the county and one-half to the common school fund of the county.

Thomas C. McRae, who was Governor in 1923, is primarily responsible for the levying of the severance tax. The public schools of the State then were greatly handicapped by lack of finances. In 1921 Arkansas had become a great oil-producing state with the discovery of oil in Union County at El Dorado, and by 1923 it was one of the largest producers of oil in the United States. Ninety per cent of the tax is derived from oil, the tax rate being 2 1/2 per cent of the value of the oil at the time it is taken from the ground. The rate on lumber is 7 cents for 1000 board feet; the coal rate is 1 cent per ton and on manganese ore 16 cents per ton. All other commodities are taxed the same rate as oil.

At the last session of the Legislature, an effort was made to pass a law putting all of the severance tax, including the one-third now allotted to the counties, into the common school fund, but after a vigorous contest the bill was defeated in the House by a vote of 58 to 27.

The law was attacked soon after it was passed, and was declared invalid by Chancellor John E. Martinson, who has since become Governor. An appeal was taken to the State Supreme Court, where it was upheld by a vote of three to two. The lumber companies of the State continued to oppose the law and carried their contention of unconstitutionality to the Supreme Court of the United States with the final decision in favor of the State.

## RANGOON TO HAVE NEW COURT HOUSE

When Finished Will Be One  
of Finest in India

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—Rangoon is shortly going to have a new court building worthy of the capital of Burma, the foundation stone of which has been laid by the Governor. The old court building, constructed 65 years ago, has long been inadequate to the needs of the growing capital of this progressive Province, whose population has increased from 50,000 in 1862 to 340,000 in 1921, when the last census was taken, and since then has been fast increasing.

The new building is designed by T. O. Foster, Government architect. It will be five stories and in it will be housed different courts. The design might be styled from classic Sir Harcourt Butler, the governor, who has been associated in a marked degree with the growth of the Province and the development of its capital (which has grown from a wooden town on a swampy ground to a great city) in his speech claimed that this building when ready for occupation would be one of the most satisfactory courts of justice in the whole of British India.

Rangoon has now reached a second place among the ports of India. It is the largest port of immigration in the whole of the British Empire, and has a great hinterland behind it. Directly or indirectly, therefore, large numbers of citizens will benefit from the new court building.

## BLOOD INDIANS PAID ANNUAL TREATY MONEY

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—The Indians on the Blood Reserve at Cardston received \$9000 treaty money from the Federal Government last month, this being \$8 for every man, woman and child on the reserve. After the pay day, the Indians of this tribe all flock into Cardston, and as they are keen buyers and know values remarkably well, the Cardston stores resemble an Indian metropolis.

Some families put all their treaty money into a lump sum and purchased a downy bed or springs and mattress. The young brave's treaty money mostly went for the purchase of furs. One young "buck" was seen the center of a bevy of copper-skinned Indian girls, each of whom he treated to a chew of gum while he purchased a chocolate bar for himself.

## PARK PLAN CARRIES IN CAROLINA VOTING

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (Special Correspondence)—The persistence of women and a few men who have led in the parks and playgrounds movement here for 10 years was rewarded in a special municipal election in which 5188 voters out of a registration of 5105 approved a special park tax levy.

A state law authorizing the establishment of parks and playgrounds provides for a levy of a special tax of 3 cents on each \$100 assessed value of property, and the appointment by the board of commissioners of a special administrator to administer the system. The favorable vote made effective this special act of the last Legislature. A parade of 8000 school children helped to call attention to the need of playgrounds.



### Reversal

Washington  
Special Correspondence

THREE little Negro boys were seated on a doorstep. The smallest boy, sitting somewhat apart from the others, and looking rather woebegone, was evidently being berated by his companions. A passer-by, glancing with interest at the children, heard one of the bigger boys remark as a final thrust: "And if I had any candies I wouldn't give you any."

This brought no response from the smaller boy, but a look of resignation passed over his face. The passer-by happened to be in possession of a bag of chocolates. He quickly handed it to the child, saying: "Here, Tommy, here are some candies."

Too much astonished to reply, he took the bag, and, without a moment's hesitation gave out generous supplies to his erstwhile critics before attempting to help himself. A moment later the three boys were in friendly converse.

### Splendid Day

York, Eng.  
Special Correspondence

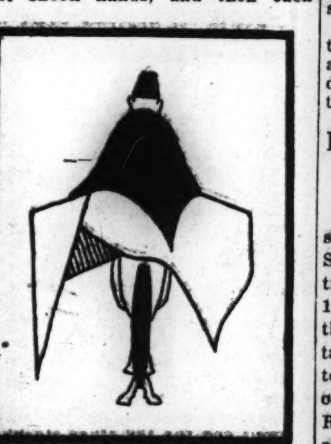
A DOOR-TO-DOOR collection was being made on behalf of a children's home and orphanage. During the earlier part of the week, envelopes in which to place contributions had been distributed. The appointed day for collection of the envelopes turned out to be cold and wet, with a keen wind blowing the rain in all directions. Notwithstanding the elements one collector set out with a cheerful heart on her errand of love. In calling on the writer, the latter remarked: "What a dreadful day for you to be out!"

"Oh, not at all," came the quick response, "It's splendid—I am finding everyone at home!"

## 'Pack Horsing' Through Albania From Podgradetz to Elbasan

I WAS aroused in the morning by the cold. It was 4 a. m. My neighbor rose and went out, and in a few minutes I heard the crackle of a fire. This seemed an excellent idea, so I got up, too, and helped on the good work by collecting firewood. Soon all the party, including another lot of travelers who had apparently come on after us, were seated round the blaze having breakfast. It began to grow light. A cuckoo was calling, and somewhere far away a cock crowed. Dawn was near. The horses, still wearing their saddles, which had been retained for the sake of warmth, came down for their breakfast of maize. The work of placing the packs in position was begun, and soon we were off once more.

At the bottom of the first hill as we sat waiting for the horses to overtake us, a young American-speaking Albanian who had joined our party during the night pointed down the road. An old man was approaching with two pack-mules. "That is my popo," said the Albanian, rising and going forward. Now I had remarked that on the comparatively rare occasions when we met anyone, no salutations were given or received. The peasants had regarded us with a suspicious stare. So I was interested to see the thorough greeting that passed between "popo" and his son. They first shook hands, and then each



Atop a Pack Horse.

kissed the other warmly on both cheeks. If salutations in Albania are necessarily between strangers, they are evidently not so between members of the same family.

### Scenery Magnificent

For many hours we kept to the left side of a wide valley. The scenery at every point was magnificent. The track wound in and out, and up and down, sometimes over barren hillsides with banks of shale and outcroppings of dark red rock, sometimes through woods of oak and walnut. For several miles of the way the mountain above us rose in a series of enormous buttresses resembling the bastions and battlements of some giant's castle.

Mid-day, six and a half hours after our start, brought us to a rude "khan"—a large, barn-like place into which the horses walked with the air of habit. Here in the cool half-light the beasts rested, while we sat on the earthen floor and ate eggs, milk, and maize-bread provided by the owner. A pack-train coming the other way had added to the number of the guests and the gathering was a large one. They were swarthy fellows in

## Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement Gathers

Conference Opening at Providence, R. I., to Take Up  
Methods for Getting Dry Candidates on Party  
Tickets and Dry Planks in Party Platforms

By MARJORIE SHULER

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 8.—The determination of women to obtain party platforms, candidates, and elected officials who will enforce law is indicated by the response to the call of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement for a "patriotic convention," which has brought women from many states and a dozen national organizations to Providence.

The Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement is an affiliation of nine national organizations with a combined membership of 8,000,000 women, and to this number others are being added, the Rhode Island branch containing representatives from 27 state societies. Plans to govern these women in their attitude in the 1928 elections are the chief business of the present conference, the third called since the organization of the committee about four years ago.

Questions to Come Up  
Shall we consider for the office of President of the United States any man who officially or personally opposes any part of the Constitution? This is one of the questions with which the women will deal in a forum. They will deal with methods for getting dry planks in party platforms and dry candidates on party tickets in the coming elections and will discuss their own attitude toward the respective parties in the event that they are not satisfied with the 1928 platforms and candidates.

Prominent figures in the political discussion will be Mrs. Samuel J. Bens of New York City, Mrs. Edward Franklin White of Indiana, first vice-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Belle Kearney, State Senator of Mississippi; Mrs. Ella A. Boole of New York, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; and Mrs. John Urquhart of Los Angeles. Robert Owen (D.), United States Senator from Oklahoma, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University and Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, principal of Phillips Andover Academy, will be the speakers at an evening mass meeting in Sayles Hall, Brown University, and a group of women representing national or-

# "It cut down my House- cleaning work by Half



## No Ashes - No Dust - No Soot

Little need be added to the enthusiastic statements made by those people in Boston who are already enjoying

AUTOMATIC

## GAS HEATING

They don't need to think about their furnaces from the time they are lighted in the Fall until they turn off the Gas in the Spring. Their basements are clean—dustless, sootless, ashless—usable for cleanly purposes—an extra room which may be decorated and furnished or equipped for work or play.

In contrast to this, look at your own cellar. Then imagine what it could be if the fuel bin, ash cans, tools and other paraphernalia of furnace tending were banished forever. Think what it would mean to dispense with the tracking or sifting of dust, soot and ashes from the cellar to the floors above: to have your "fuel bin" always full.

Ask any woman whose home is Gas Heated. She'll tell you that the saving in cleaning time and labor is

a big item; that she'd as soon go back to the old cook-stove as the old-time furnace.

Now there are home sizes in Gas Furnaces. Your heating installation is planned according to your comfort needs. In addition, the modern Gas Furnace automatically regulates the temperature of your rooms. During the cold snaps the flow of gas increases. When the weather moderates the gas flow diminishes.

Investigate Automatic Gas Heating if only to keep posted on the latest developments in the heating of homes and buildings. A heating expert will be sent to your home to tell you the facts about Gas Fuel and Gas Furnaces—to plan and estimate the installation of a Gas Furnace in conjunction with your present heating equipment.

There is no obligation involved for you. Simply write or telephone one of our neighborhood offices.

Reach 7666  
Connects All Offices



SMOKE is an active enemy as well as an ugly nuisance. Smoke injures property by discoloring surfaces, disintegrating mortar and corroding metal. Smoke contaminates the very air you breathe.

How can this smoke evil be overcome? The obvious answer is: Use a fuel which produces no smoke.

Help make Boston  
a Smokeless City

Our own thirteen-story building at 100 Arlington Street, corner Columbus Avenue and Stuart Street, Boston, containing 2,175,000 cubic feet of space, is being Heated by Gas.

Boston Consolidated Gas Co.



## HOTEL IS MADE READY TO OPEN

## Last Decorative Touches Are Put on Ritz-Carlton Here; Manager Is Named

The 350 rooms and suites of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel at Newbury and Arlington Streets, most of which command a view of the Public Garden or the Charles River Basin, are receiving the finishing decorative touches preparatory to the official public opening on May 18. All of the

rooms are available for transients but many are arranged in private suites to accommodate resident guests, it is announced. Most of the suites are on the uppermost floors where an excellent view may be had of the Charles River on the north side.

hotel, which will be similar to the Ritz in New York, will be under the charge of Albert Keller, managing director of the New York Ritz-Carlton, who is known as one of the leading hotel administrators of the world. He has been managing director of the New York Ritz-Carlton since it was opened 16 years ago, and is also managing director also of the hotel at Atlantic City. His first hotel experience was at the Hotel de Ville in Paris.

Gustavus Tott, who will be the resident manager of the hotel, also received his training abroad, and has been associated with Mr. Keller for nearly 20 years. Previous to coming to Boston, he was assistant manager

of the Ritz-Carlton in New York for a number of years, and also manager of the Ritz-Carlton at Atlantic City. In the construction of the hotel, he has supervised many of its major details. The blue and silver dining room, which is one of the show places of the house, has been constructed under his personal supervision, and its decoration

ment and ownership as the Carlton in London. When the plan to extend the system to New York was carried out, the two older names were united to complete the triangle. In Europe, the chain already had been broad-

cities, and among the larger cities, and in Lucerne, Mentone, Evian, Rapallo, and Lake Maggiore, among the watering places. Later, a hotel was added in Buenos Aires, in South America. Besides the hotels in

In Boston, the companies operate in Palm Beach and Sarasota, Fla.

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## HARVARD OVERSEERS INSPECT BUILDINGS

Work of Various Departments  
Will Be Explained

The annual two-day meeting of Harvard's Board of Overseers was opened this morning with a business session in the faculty room in University Hall.

After luncheon at the Graduate

School of Business Administration, and inspection of the new buildings, the overseers will meet in the courtyard of the new Fogg Art Museum where they will be addressed by professors of various departments.

Professors Elias Perky, Kenneth B. Murdock and Edward A. Whitney, and Thomas L. Hood will give brief talks on the use of English by students. Prof. George H. Chase, dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and chairman of the department of fine arts, will talk on the aims and character of that department, and Dean George H.

Edgell, who will preside at the meeting, will speak about the Schools of Architecture and Landscape Architecture.

After singing by the Glee Club under the direction of Prof. Archibald T. Davison, Prof. Paul J. Sachs will preside at the final talk of the afternoon, telling of the new Fine Arts Museum. The overseers will be the guests of A. Lawrence Lowell, president, for dinner.

Tomorrow morning another business meeting will be held, followed by a description of the administration of the several expenditures, etc. At 1:30 p. m. the members of the board will be the guests of the

**PRIZES ARE OFFERED  
ON SAFETY POSTERS**

Prizes of \$500, \$300 and \$200 are offered by the National Safety Council for original posters showing how safety can be secured on the street and in public places, at home and in industry, featuring the benefits of safety or calling attention to the importance of watchfulness.

The competition is to be conducted under technical regulations of the National Post Art Alliance.

nc, of New York City but contestants are invited to write to the council at 108 East Ohio Street, Chicago, for details of the competition.

The judges will be Philip Lyford, artist; Burton Harrington, editor of "The Poster," and Walter G. King, president of the National Safety Council. Entries must be in by Nov. 1.

**MUSIC WEEK CONCERT HELD**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 9 (Special)—Music Week closed here yesterday with an interdenominational concert at Brown University, attended by 1,300 persons. The music festival on Saturday in the Cranston street Armory was participated in by a massed chorus of 1,000 Rhode Island school children. Three hun-

red senior children sang in the evening at Commercial High School in advanced music with high school orchestra and glee club combina-

ona.



## Girl Scouts Eager for Review as Culminating Event of Year

Governor and Mrs. Fuller to Be Guests at Arena  
Next Saturday—Individual Competition to Be  
Minimized—Several Features Planned

The leading event in the Girl Scout year in Massachusetts is coming next Saturday, in the annual state review, to be held at the Boston Arena. Much of Boston on that day will be khaki-colored, as several thousand Girl Scouts come in from towns and cities throughout the State, with their leaders, and the Arena itself, at 2 p. m., will be packed with Scouts and their guests. Changes have been made in the review this year, to avoid over-emphasis on competition in Scout activities, and the "playing up" of individuals. There will be the same performance by bugle and drum corps, but it will be non-competitive. At preliminary trials held on April 30, 17 corps from as many communities of Massachusetts performed and they have been assigned rank according to the quality of their performance.

Every corps in the State attaining 75 per cent or better will be awarded a banner according to their rank, while special banners will be awarded to the highest ranking corps and those coming within two points of its standing. The three highest ranking corps will drill for the pleasure of the spectators attending the review.

"Championships" also have been eliminated this year in the individual events. Instead, at the preliminary on April 30, 70 or more Girl Scouts displayed their ability in bugling, drumming, and the work of a drum major, and from them three were chosen to act in official capacities when needed at formal events. Miss Dorothy Barba of Newton as state drum major, Miss Geneva Barrow of Springfield as state bugler, and Miss Jane Loomis of Needham as state drummer. These three girls will take leading parts in the ceremonies at the state review, but have already received the silver cups indicating their accomplishment.

Governor Will Be Present  
The state review will be an impressive event, as 3000 or more Girl Scouts, representing the 12,000 in Massachusetts, fill the Boston Arena to renew their pledge of allegiance to the "Flag of the Republic," and to demonstrate a few of their many activities. Governor Fuller will be present and Mrs. Fuller, who is honorary state commissioner of Massachusetts Girl Scouts, will assist Mr. Arthur W. Hart, the active state commis-

sioner, in awarding the banners to the bugle and drum corps.

A chorus of 1000 Girl Scouts, representing 31 cities and towns, has been undergoing careful training since February, under the direction of Frank B. Archer of Providence, R. I., and will render a program of songs. Mrs. Thomas Ginn of Newton is chairman this year of the state chorus.

Camping will be represented in the reproduction of an actual camp, in which Scouts will carry on the activities of a day in camp, with certain surprise features.

**New Feature at Review**  
The state review will open and close with formal ceremonies of unusual interest. A new feature will be the presence of a color guard composed of Golden Eagle Scouts representing Girl Scout clubs which are being organized in several colleges of New England.

Field music will be played by the bugle and drum corps as the other Scouts enter, headed by state and division officers of the movement, and the massed colors. As Governor Fuller enters, the "Governor's Flourish" will be played by the state drummer. He will be escorted by a group of Girl Scouts, and the Boy Scouts of Boston have been invited to send four Scouts to act as a courtesy escort representing that movement.

The color ceremony will follow with the pledge of allegiance, the "Star-Spangled Banner," the Girl Scout promise and the Girl Scout laws. The colors will then be dismissed and Scouts will take their seats off the Arena floor. The review will end similarly with "retreat" by the state bugler, after which the state chorus will sing "Taps." It will then be repeated by the bugler, and Mrs. Hart, the state commissioner, will dismiss the Scouts.

Mrs. Hart is general chairman of the committee in charge of the review, with Mrs. Raymond R. Collins as active vice-chairman. Other members of the committee include Mrs. Clinton Tyles, Mrs. Charles K. Stevens, Mrs. W. L. Redfield, Mrs. Charles B. Moody, Mrs. Margaret Wellman, Miss Margaret Russey, Mrs. Thomas Ginn, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. Farley Ray, Miss Marion Scott, Miss Lillian Grandison, Mrs. Robert G. Wilson, Miss Louise Batchelder, Miss Andrew Moore, Mrs. Oscar Schuetz, and Miss Ruth H. Stevens, state director.

## Model State for Aborigines Proposed in South Australia

Numerous Farmers Sue Government for Alleged Losses  
in War-Time Wheat Pools—Methodist Conference  
Takes a Firm Stand on the Liquor Issue

ADLAIDE, S. Aust. (Special Correspondence)—South Australia has always led the rest of the Commonwealth in its sympathetic interest in the aborigines. Various expeditions have been sent out to central Australia to investigate their condition and to advise upon methods for preserving, so far as possible, the remnants of the race. Only at the end of last year a party spent some weeks among the tribes in the vicinity of Alice Springs to ascertain on the spot what might be done to make the lot of these people as happy as possible, and at the same time to collect data about their history, rites, and ceremonies while the opportunity presented itself.

Out on the east-to-west transcontinental route, at a place called Oolde, support is being given to the services of Mrs. Daisy Bates, who is devoting herself to the succor of the women and girls of black races. She has been living in a tent, and taking off from all the amenities of civilization, and although frequently under much hardship, Mrs. Bates has consistently refused to give up the work.

Now South Australia is organizing a great petition to the Federal Parliament in favor of creating a model aboriginal state. Many thousands of signatures will be obtained, and although the original idea was to restrict the appeal to South Australia, the interest has so grown that petitions have been sent to some of the other states, and are winning much support. At least 16,000 signatures will be secured in South Australia, and the whole of the petitions will be forwarded to the Federal Parliament at Canberra soon after the official opening by the Duke of York. Meetings are being held in Adelaide and suburbs, and among the speakers is Mr. David Unipon, a cultured native, who is a most eloquent champion, and in Western Australia one of the leaders of the movement is the Rev. James Noble, who is attached to the Anglican Church in the Northwest. At the mission station in the rural areas of South Australia are natives who are expert shorthand writers, and others who contribute authoritative articles to the press.

The petition urges that after the proposed model aboriginal state is thoroughly established, it shall be managed by a native tribunal enforcing, so far as possible, the laws and customs of the blacks, and eventually have an administrator from among their ranks. The area to be proclaimed is to be a sacred domain on which no white must trespass. Another objective is to have representatives of this aboriginal state in the Federal Parliament, not white legislators, but blacks elected by their fellows.

**Wheat Pools**  
Another phase of the long and costly litigation which has followed the establishment of wheat pools during the war period has begun. During the European hostilities the Government took over the storage and sale of wheat and enormous stocks were built at outposts. The aggregate loss probably ran into between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000, possibly even more than that. Action was taken against the Government

by a number of farmers on the ground of negligence but the High Court decided in favor of the authorities.

The Crown then introduced a bill into Parliament for the purpose of preventing further claims, and with a view of distributing whatever surplus remained in the pools. An amendment was inserted by the Legislative Council—the upper house of the South Australian Legislature—making Feb. 23 the last day for the lodging of claims against the Government and no fewer than 646 writs were served. These proceedings constitute a record number of civil claims begun by separate persons at any one time.

Some idea of the issues involved may be gleaned from the fact that more than a quarter of the 1916-17 harvest is represented by the action now being taken in the Supreme Court in Adelaide. The yield in that season was an excellent one, 45,745,064 bushels, and reckoning the value at 4s. 3d a bushel, the amount is approximately £10,864,453. The proceedings are likely to be extended as a strong bar has been engaged.

**Temperance Reform**  
On the general question of the attitude of the Legislature toward temperance reform, the Methodist Conference spoke in no uncertain voice. The result of the local option polls fixed for March 26 will not be known for some time, but the scattered character of the electorates, and the long distances from which the polling boxes have to travel. Speakers at the conference emphasized that once the Christian sentiment of the Australian Nation was awakened, the day of liquor would pass. South Australia and Tasmania were the only states in the Commonwealth where the sovereign right of the people to pronounce judgment upon the question of prohibition had been denied.

Both the Premier and leader of the Opposition were openly opposed to the dry movement, and the parties they represented were accused of accepting contributions to the funds from the Licensed Victuallers' Association. It was lamentable that the drink bill of South Australia was £2,000,000 or £2 1/2 ls. 11d. per head of the population.

**Study of Birds**  
A distinguished South Australian ornithologist, Edwin Ashby, is now president of the Royal Australian Ornithological Union, the members of which are actively preparing for a great camp in Western Australia, the venue of this year's conference. The object of the organization is upon the study of natural history, and the protection of birds has been remarkably fine. The enthusiasm, no doubt, is stimulated by the rare opportunity for field investigation that the untouched spaces of the continent present, but the interest of the members, scattered all over Australia, is a sustained passion for delving into the profound and romantic secrets of nature.

The union has a membership register of 520 names, with representatives in every state in the Commonwealth, England, America, Ger-

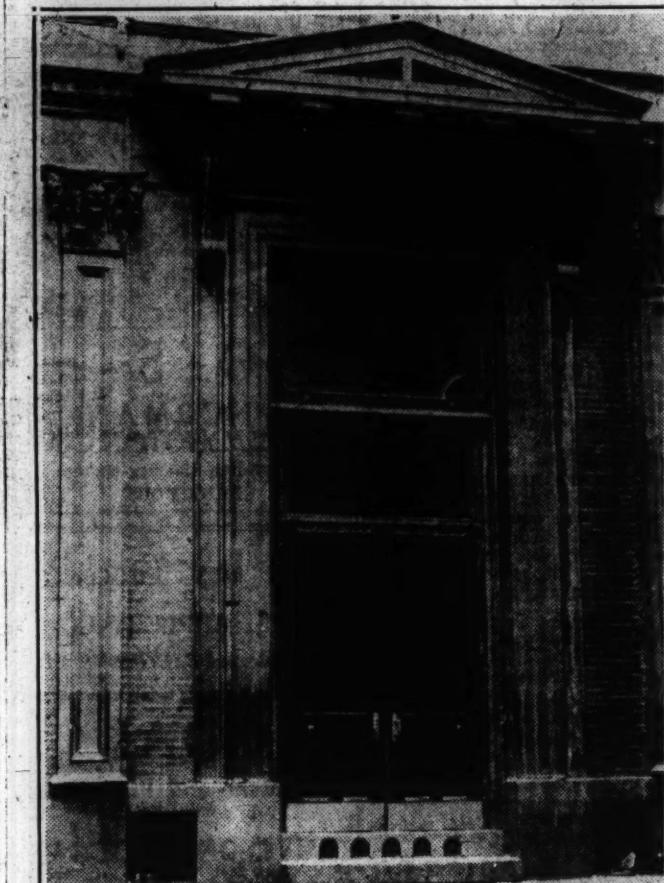
many and other countries. It was established about 26 years ago by W. H. Dudley Le Souef, and the list of its presidents contains the names of some of the most brilliant bird scientists in the world. Masterly work in original research has been carried out by the members, and this is facilitated by annual expeditions to little known parts of Australia where camps are conducted, and are always largely attended. It is pointed out by one of the leading members that the ornithologists of Australia are now directing their efforts in the compilation of scientific data relating to the life histories and the biology of species which the members of the past have described. The days of outstanding discoveries are past, and the quest of new birds is being abandoned largely for the solid record of great achievements.

**Migration Department**  
The first evidence of the benefit of the Federal Migration Department is the finding by it, under the agreement with the British Government, of a loan of £500,000 to assist in the completion of the enormous water scheme at Tod River on the west coast of South Australia. This is one of the largest reclamation undertakings carried out in Australia. The reservoir holds 2,328,640,000 gallons of water, and the main pipe track runs for 250 miles.

The area of the district served is 6,305,792 acres, and the capital cost is nearly £2,000,000. Although the metropolitan reservoirs have a considerable storage capacity, more than that at Tod River, being 7,753,314,000 gallons, the area served is only 111,872 acres, and the importance of the big country project is that it is reticulating a rapidly developing wheat province whence millions of bushels will soon be exported. Not many years ago the west coast was regarded as a country to be shunned by farmers, many of whom were ruined, the yield in several particularly bad seasons being as low as half a bushel to the acre. The problem of fertility has been solved, however, and primary producers have been attracted there in such numbers that the yield of wheat threatens to challenge the rest of South Australia.

This State is in need of young farmers owing to the small population and the fact that many sons of agriculturists are unfortunately at-

## Portal of Art and Politics



FAMOUS DOOR THAT SOON IS TO CLOSE  
On a Side of the Hotel Away from the Surging Crowds, This Entrance Was  
Used by Men Famous in Every Walk of Life.

tracted to the city. The authorities are taking steps to combat the drift by extending facilities for primary production, and the establishment of secondary industries. If the Liberals are returned to power they will resuscitate the introduction of farm apprentices from England and create a permanent Ministry of Agriculture to organize and direct agricultural development.

## WELL-TO-DO GERMANS SETTLE IN MANITOBA

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—A colony of 100 persons from the Black Forest, in southern Germany, has been established at Little Britain, about 15 miles from Winnipeg. They were brought to Canada by the Canada Colonization Association, working with the Canadian Pacific railway, and set up on a tract of 3200 acres of excellent land, which cost them a little over \$140,000.

All of these immigrants are well off financially, and some weeks prior to the date of their arrival, they sent over \$36,000 to be spent on the construction of several necessary buildings on the land. Dr. F. Schneider, which will be aided by later arrivals after the first contingent becomes established. The newcomers will engage in mixed farming, every member of the party being an expert in some phase of agriculture or dairying.

## NEW BANK BUILDING PLANNED

ATHOL, Mass., May 9 (Special)—Work has started on the erection of the new Athol Savings Bank building on the old City Hotel block site, where years ago, Levi B. Fay, now president of the bank, conducted a barber shop. The new building will cost \$125,000.

## TEXAS TO MAKE PULP

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—Paper pulp mills have been made possible for Texas by the recent discovery of a practical process for manufacturing newspaper pulp from Southern hard woods, C. B. Webster of the Texas Forestry Department declares.

## Another Old-Time Hotel Passes



The World Must Progress and New Things Must Come. Progress Thrills Some, Saddens Others. And to Many the Leaving of Young's Will Bring a Sigh of Regret. Directly in the Middleground of the Picture is the Corner, Marked by the Lamp-post, That Has Seen Turned so Many Times by Statesmen, Artists, Financiers, of World, Nation and State; the Court Street-City Hall Avenue Side of the Building.

## CLOSING OF YOUNG'S HOTEL ENDS ERA IN CITY'S HISTORY

(Continued from Page 1)

the Massachusetts Club, originally an organization of "Free-Sellers," at a banquet given in the "President's Room," the largest dining room on the second floor, and occupied a seat between the two windows on the right as one looks in from the door.

The Massachusetts Club, formed

Young's Cafe or dining-room in their day. Adeline Fatti, according to a tradition of Young's, entertained a party of a score or more of her friends at a dinner in Room 16.

For 25 years the Examiner's Club, composed of leading professional and business men of the Greater Boston area, have met at Young's monthly for dinner. They met last week in the old hotel. It is strictly a social club. Originally it was composed of editors and contributors to the old Examiner, a Unitarian religious newspaper. It was founded in 1853 and met at the old Parker House. Among the early members were Dr. Edward Everett Hale, James Freeman Clarke, Gamaliel Bradford, W. R. Alger, James Elliott Cabot, biographer of Emerson, George L. Cheney.

Among the present members are Gamaliel Bradford, son of the original member, Richard H. Dana, William C. Wait, associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court; W. W. Fenn, former dean of Harvard University; Robert Lincoln O'Brien, William J. Abbot, George Wieglesworth is president; Prof. Davis R. Dewey is vice-president; William C. Lane, librarian of the Widener Library of Harvard University, is secretary; Henry Lefavour, president of Simmons College, is treasurer.

**Candlestick Not to Be Sold**  
One of the treasures of Young's that will not be sold at auction this coming week will be the antique silver candlestick that for more than 60 years has had a part in the ceremonial in the weekly luncheon of the Governor and Council, held Wednesdays in Room 15, on the second floor. The Council luncheons are to be given in the new Parker House and the candlestick will continue to function.

Henry F. Tapley, proprietor of a long-established shoe business, perhaps has earned the credit for having been for longest a daily patron of Young's for luncheon. For more than 60 years he has pursued his way thither each week day, taking his accustomed seat in the southwest corner of the cafe where the mirrors are. D. W. Starratt recalls circumstances connected with dining at Young's half a century ago. One of his recollections is what a satisfying noonday meal could be had for a quarter.

## Occupied Same Table 40 Years

Of all Bostonians perhaps none was more frequently seen lunching or dining at Young's than was Samuel L. Powers, former congressman and now a public trustee of the Boston Elevated. He belonged to a dinner organization known as "The States' Club," that met annually at the hotel, and he likewise was one of a group that for 40 years or more occupied a table near the Washington Street end of the long cafe. Among those who in old days occupied seats around this table with him were Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Gen. Charles W. Bartlett, Samuel J. Elder, Col. Melvin O. Adams, Judge Everett C. Bumpus, J. Otis Wardwell and a number of others.

The big dining room, back of the old cafe, and between that of the "new" office, which is shortly to be closed for aye, is redolent of memories. This dining room, which has remained practically the same since the 60s and 70s, has been the scene of many famous suppers. The long restaurant counter in the old cafe, long since removed, in its time was the noontime rendezvous for State Street clerks, young bankers and brokers.

## How Young's Started

A coffee house stood in Court Avenue in 1814, run by George Akers, one of its attractions being green turtle soup. In 1823 the Fifty Associates acquired the property and they rebuilt the old coffee house section for George Young some 10 years ago. Young's place carried the name Cornhill Coffeehouse for 30 years or more, for Court Square, opening off Cornhill, as Washington Street was called, was known as Cornhill Court.

George Young arrived in Boston sometime in the early '40s and worked for a time in this same Cornhill Coffeehouse, for which he was trained to do the buying. It had become a two or three-story restaurant when he took it over and it was rebuilt for him. In the early '50s, when the house was much smaller than the present generation knows it, the entrance was opposite State Street. Young was the sole owner and his wife and he did most of the managing. Young did not give his name to the house until 1861, and while conducted by him the house was not enlarged. J. Reed Whipple, who came to the hotel as proprietor in 1878,

from the stewardship of the Parker House, had begun his career at the latter place some years earlier as an oyster opener. He had come from a farm homestead in New Hampshire. It was Mr. Whipple who made the innovation of opening the hotel to women guests. The City Hall Avenue and Court Street additions to the house were made by Whipple & Hall and the J. R. Whipple Company.

## Had Corps of Famous Waiters

In Horace Hemmley, for 50 years a waiter, slave-born, Young's possessed an employee for whom many a patron of his day had the kindest feelings of regard. Grom Baltimore, his native place, he arrived in Boston about the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, got employment at Young's and stayed there all his days. Much of the time of his service he was in charge of the second floor dining rooms. Horace's manner of waiting upon the diners in the private rooms was such that his entrance amounted to a ceremony.

Negro waiters, so far as the records are available, always have served Young's guests. There has seldom been a time when there have not been one or two on duty who had seen 50 years' service there. Of the retiring staff, William Smith is the dean, having served 49 years consecutively. William Oliver entered the service of the house 48 years ago, but has not served continuously. Three have been there 35 years, namely, Peter M. White, William Walker and Charles Shearer. "Buck" Mayor has served 34 years. Samuel M. Hoster, the head waiter, and Willis Benjamin, captain, both of

the ladies' cafe, each has 30 years to his credit. Caleb Chestnut has 27. The 25-year men, all captains, are Cornelius Briggs, C. L. Billups and Jesse Phinney. Charles S. Johnson has 23, William Purvis 22, Louis Wood 20 and Benjamin F. Hawkins, captain in the mirror cafe, 18 years each.

The front of the house staff also has long records of service. Josiah L. Walker, who has shared with William W. Follansby the management of the house for a long time, has 36 years to his credit, while his associate has 25.

## MEMBERS OF YALE FACULTY PROMOTED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 9 (AP)—

The promotion of three members of the Yale faculty from associate professors to professors, and the promotions of three to associate professorships are among 14 appointments announced by the University.

John Clark Archer, John Funnell Peters, and Raymond Garrison Hussey, are the new professors. Professor Archer is librarian of the day missions library in Yale Divinity School.

Maurice Rea Davis, Howard Wilcox Haggard and Raymond Thompson Hill, were promoted from assistant to associate professors, respectively, in the science of society, applied physiology and French.

The new assistant professors, promoted from instructorships are Norman Lewis Torrey, M.A. French; Ernest Orlando Lawrence, Ph.D. physics; John Nicholas Eekle, Ph.D. engineering drawing; Norman Isef Adams Jr., Ph.D. physics; William MacDonough Agar, Ph.D. geology; Ralph Coughenour Jones, M.S.C.P.A. accounting, and Harry Merrill Gehman, Ph.D. mathematics. Edmund Tait Silk, B.A., was appointed instructor in classics.

## CHILDREN TO HAVE OUTING ON JUNE 8

The twentieth annual children's outing will be held on June 8 when scores of automobile owners will take what is planned to be the largest number of children to Nantasket Beach. The children are taken from practically all of the institutions around Boston under the auspices of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association. After the dinner several hours are left for them to romp on the sands and paddle in the water before the return trip when to, as are distributed to every child.

To adequately take care of this large number of picnickers it is necessary to have about 500 cars for the day. Many owners have already donated their cars for the occasion. Those who were unable to send their cars have sent checks to help pay for the dinner, the toys and souvenirs, and part of the transportation.

## LOSS REPORTED ON LIGHT RATES

Hearings on Cambridge  
Charges Are Continued  
Before Commission

Among the customers on which the Cambridge Electric Light Company is making no money is Harvard University, Edward Cheney, consultant employed by the company, testified at the resumption of hearings today before the State Department of Public Utilities on the petition of customers of the company that a rate reduction be ordered.

Another losing customer, said Mr. Cheney, is the town of Belmont, where, Edward Cheney, consultant employed by the company, testified that given the Cambridge company's patrons.

Mr. Cheney estimated that the Belmont residents at a rate lower than that given the Cambridge company's patrons.

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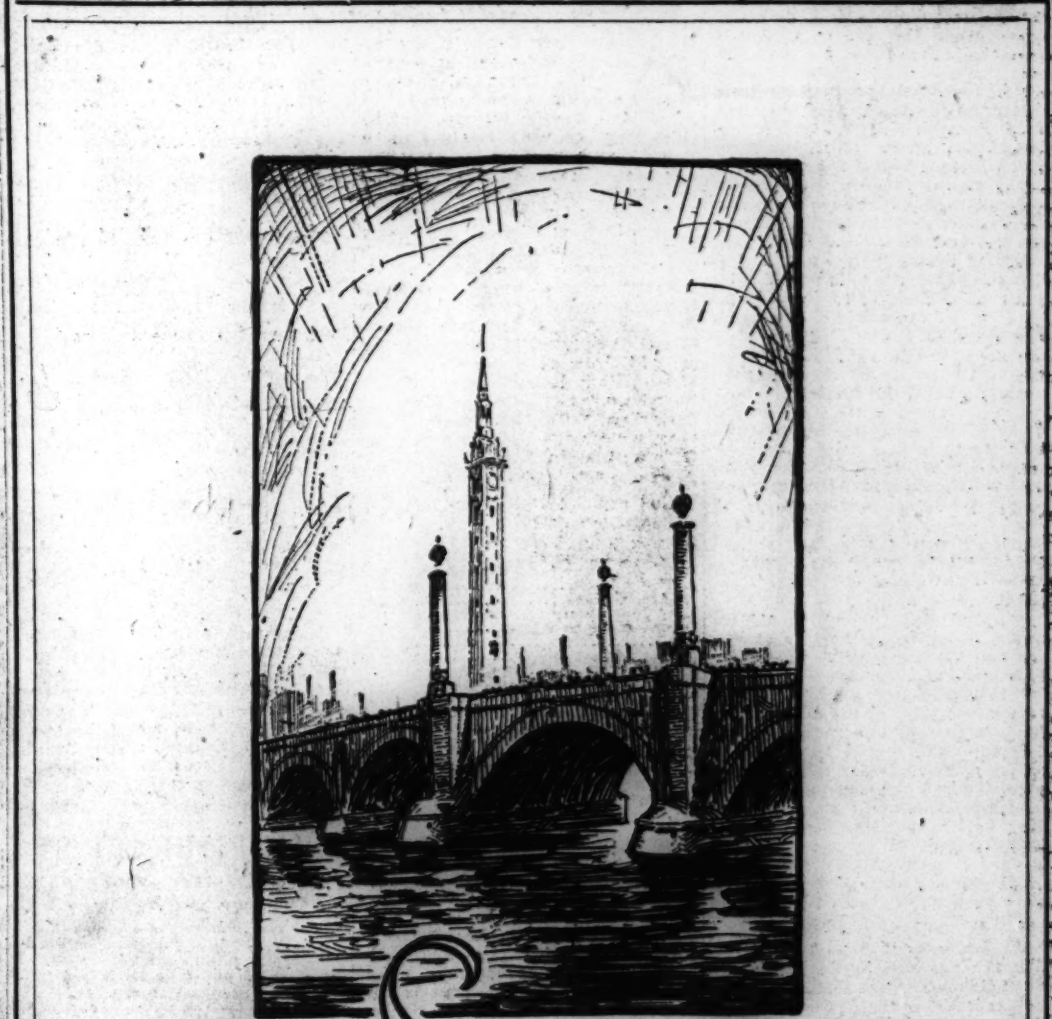
In making their estimates, the investigators, he said, "followed the rule of reason," keeping the replacement figure as low as possible.

## ASTRONOMERS HONOR PROFESSOR TURNER

Herbert H. Turner, Savilian professor of astronomy and director of the observatory at Oxford University, was the guest of the Bond Astronomical Club at a dinner in the University Club Saturday evening. Nearly 100 professional and amateur astronomers from all parts of New England attended the dinner. Professor Turner has been touring the United States with Mrs. Turner and will leave shortly for England. Professor Turner talked briefly on William C. and G. P. Bond, brothers, who founded the Boston astronomical organization, recounting incidents concerning their early activities which have been little known. Other speakers were Prof. Frederick Slocum, director of the Van Vleck observatory at Middletown, Conn.; William Tyler Scott, secretary of the American Association of Variable Star Observers, and Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard observatory.

## DR. GARFIELD TO SPEAK

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 9 (Special)—Dr. Harry R. Garfield, president of Williams College, will address the Engineering Society of Western Massachusetts at its annual meeting in Hotel Kimball, May 25. A double quartet of the Williams Glee Club will sing.



*In Springfield*

Many Springfield merchants invite readers of The Christian Science Monitor to shop at their stores. When you are shopping in this city, why not accept the invitations of these advertisers? You will find them glad to serve you and appreciative of your patronage.







## Radio Programs

(Continued from Preceding Page)

10:30 Speed Boys.  
11:00 Studio program.  
11:30 Niagara Falls studio.  
WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (519 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Cleveland Park Terrace hour.  
8:00 Hawaiian ensemble.  
8:30 From WEAF.  
9:00 String trio.  
9:30 Barnes Riggs, pianist; Thelma McCurdy, reader.  
10:00 Musical program.  
10:30 Earl Carpenter's orchestra.  
WVBY, Syracuse, N. Y. (548 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—News and weather.  
8:00 Dinner music.  
8:30 Stocks and baseball scores.  
8:50 Mrs. Fairbank's studio hour.  
9:00 Catherine Smith, soprano; Blanche Fisher, accompanist; Leo Lawrence, pianist.  
10:00 Revolver Revellers.  
WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. (589 Meters)  
8 p. m.—American Society of Engineers program.  
8:45 Troy Central Y. M. C. A.  
9:15 Educational address, W. L. Spafford, professor of economics, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.  
9:30 Smith entertainers.  
10:30 "A Night on the Hudson."  
11:30 Campus Serenaders, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute students' dance orchestra.  
WABC, New York City (516 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—Boy Scouts—"Electricity," H. R. Engler.  
7:45 Carlton J. J. Allen, orchestra.  
8:15 Friends Boys.  
8:45 Martin Moore, show talents.  
9:00 Lewis Richards, harpsichord.  
9:30 Atlantic Trio.  
10:00 The brightest hour, "A Night at Tony Pastor's."  
12:00 WABC midnight hour.  
WBCA, New York City (541 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Broadway Normanton, songs.  
6:45 Baseball scores.  
7:00 Ernie Golden and his orchestra.  
7:15 "Home Adornment."  
7:30 Ernie Golden and his orchestra.  
7:45 "Opportunity."  
8:15 The Jewish hour of music and song.  
10:30 Kentucky Club orchestra.  
11:00 Everglades orchestra.  
11:30 Frolic Club entertainers.  
12:00 Salon Royal orchestra and Tommy Lyman.  
WJZ, New York City (444 Meters)  
7 p. m.—Benadara.  
7:30 "Rocky and his Gang."  
8:00 Green's Maritime Band.  
8:15 Light opera hour.  
8:30 A. J. Friedman's orchestra.  
WEAF, New York City (495 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Madison-Astoria concert orchestra.  
8:30 Musical scores.  
9:00 Old Neighborhood Trio.  
9:15 "Polka de Locomotion Nations—France," Mr. P. T. Moon.  
9:30 National String Quartet.  
9:45 "Wall Street Polka."  
10:00 "Gypsyland," with John Barnes, vocal solo.  
10:15 "Le Glorieux," by the National Grand Opera Company.  
11:00 A. J. Hoffman's orchestra.  
WOB, Newark, N. J. (468 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—"The Jacobite" ensemble.  
8:00 Margaretta Cartwright, southern songs.  
8:15 Jacques Jacobson ensemble.  
8:30 Chas. Lewis orchestra.  
8:45 H. V. Kallenbach, associate editor of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.  
8:50 Walter Cook University.  
9:00 Backy, Hicks, brothers.  
9:15 The Martin Trio; Percy H. Boyd, baritone.  
10:40 Howard Hadden, popular pianist.  
12:00 Bernard Levine's Hotel Commodore orchestra.  
WHAZ, Atlantic City, N. J. (575 Meters)  
7:45 p. m.—Book talk.  
8:00 Evening concert by the Seaside Trio.  
WFO, Atlantic City, N. J. (588 Meters)  
7 p. m.—News and baseball scores.  
7:30 Organ recital.  
7:45 Morton, dinner music.  
7:55 "Talk."  
8:00 James W. Way, tenor.  
8:15 Saxophone quartet.  
9:15 Convention program, Ambassador Hotel.  
10:00 Wildwood Choral Society.  
10:30 Perodians dance orchestra.  
11:00 Galeway Casino dance orchestra.  
WHEP, Detroit, Mich. (570 Meters)  
7 p. m.—Dinner concert; news; United States Radio School; farm market report.  
8:00 Studio program.  
8:15 Children's musical chat.  
8:30 Studio recital.  
8:45 Little Symphony orchestra.  
9:00 Orpheus Quartet.  
WVA, Detroit, Mich. (585 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Musical program.  
8:30 to 10:30 From WEAF.  
7 p. m.—WTAM Masqueraders.  
8:00 Public Auditorium organ.  
8:30 to 11 From WEAF.  
11:30 Emerson Gill and his orchestra.  
12:30 Organ recital.  
WLV, Cincinnati, O. (445 Meters)  
7:50 p. m.—Weather; markets and baseball scores.  
8:00 Gibson orchestra.  
8:30 Theatrical review.  
9:00 Gibson orchestra.  
9:30 Studio features.  
9:50 Instrumental trio.  
10:00 "Burr's Corkers."  
WAIU, Columbia, O. (594 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Talk.  
8:05 Children's stories.  
8:40 Legislative review.  
8:50 Farm talk.

9:00 Nature talk.  
9:10 Concert program.  
10:00 "King's hour."  
11:00 Radio production, direction Don Bernard.  
KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (589 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Baseball scores; dinner concert.  
7:15 University of Pittsburgh address.  
7:30 to 10:30 From WJZ.  
WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)  
7 p. m.—Elli Covato's orchestra.  
7:30 Baseball scores.  
7:45 Uncle Rayboe.  
8:00 "A Virginia Plantation," with Lillian Black, soprano, and Ell, tenor.  
8:30 to 11 From WEAF.  
11:00 Olga Mundy, Pat McCullough's orchestra, and assisting artists.  
WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)  
8 to 11—p. m.—From WEAF.  
WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (546 Meters)  
8 p. m.—WBAL Salon Orchestra.  
7:30 From WJZ.  
9:30 WBAL Trio; Edward Jendrek, tenor.  
10:00 Staff concert; Maud Albert, contralto; Celis, brass; violinist; George Bolek, pianist.  
11:00 WBAL Dance Orchestra.  
WBC, Washington, D. C. (448 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Washington-St. Louis baseball game.  
7:30 From WJZ.  
8:30 to 11 From WEAF.  
WPHN, Clearwater, Fla. (545 Meters)  
8:25 p. m.—Citrus report.  
9:30 Studio musicals; Lucille Hope, contralto; Mrs. J. Terrill Walling, accompanist; Ellen Buttenweiser, pianist; others.  
11:00 "An Hour in Venice" featuring Antonio Lopez and his orchestra.  
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (418 Meters)  
7:15 p. m.—Children's hour.  
7:45 p. m.—Stocks; road conditions bulletin; baseball scores.  
8:30 From WEAF.  
9:00 "Dick" Long's orchestra.  
10:00 University of Minnesota program.  
11:00 The Collegians with Traffante, singing accompanist.  
12:00 "Dick" Long's orchestra.  
1:45 Organ recital.  
WHAZ, Louisville, Ky. (468 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—From WJZ.  
WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (508 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—From WJZ.  
WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (468 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—From WJZ.  
9:00 Agricultural Foundation program.  
11:45 Charlie Trout's orchestra.

## SCHOOL CHILDREN IMPROVING YARDS

GREYSTONE, R. L. May 9 (Special)—School children, as a memorial to their school here, are dedicating the week to the improvement of unsightly school yards. The work is going forward with great zest. "Dick" Long's girls are taking part in the work. Boys will lay concrete walks; do grading and dig holes and drill for trees and shrubs and girls will sow grass seed and as much other work as possible. In response to the appeal of the superintendent, the school boys and girls began work on Saturday. In addition to the improvements a volleyball court for the smaller children will be constructed.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following: Mrs. Mabel N. May, Rock Island, Ill.; Mrs. C. May, Rock Island, Ill.; Mrs. Irene Jones, Newport, Eng.; Mrs. Mary O. MacIntyre, Torquay, Eng.; Miss Charlotte Hefty, Miami, Fla.; Miss Mildred I. Jones, Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. Dorothy Jones, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Florence Macdonald, London, Eng.; Mrs. Mary O. MacIntyre, Torquay, Eng.; Miss Charlotte Hefty, Miami, Fla.

## CAMP DIRECTOR NAMED

"SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 9 (Special)—J. Hamilton Lewis, scout executive, was appointed director of Camp Sherman yesterday to succeed Arnold C. Benson, assistant executive, who has resigned to become scout executive at Bridgeport, Conn. Mr. Lewis has had 14 years of experience in boys' camps. He built for the Avenue A Boys Club of New York a camp caring for 3000 boys a season, or 500 boys weekly. H. H. Parent, a teacher in Vocational High School, will be assistant camp director.

## MARVIN POPE'S

Exclusive Men's Wear  
NATIONAL THEATRE BUILDING  
1317 E Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

## Brown Betty Inn

1426 K Street, Washington, D. C.

## CAFETERIA LUNCHEON

Special Dinners 60c and 75c  
All Home Cooking  
Home-Made Bread, Pies and Cakes  
Franklin 4298

## Ladies' Buckram and Wire Hat Frames

Hat Trimmings in Flowers and Feathers  
Removers of All Kinds of "Ladies' Hats"  
Ladies' Capital Hat Shop  
508 11th St. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Phone Main 8322

## Park Savings Bank

"The Community Bank"  
Under Supervision of U. S. Treasury Dept.  
14th and Kenyon Street, N. W.  
Resources over \$2,000,000  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## The Palais Royal

Washington, D. C.  
G STREET AT ELEVENTH

## Colorfast New Printed Linens

—will be a very popular medium for summer sports coats (see any smart fashion magazine for corroborations)—as well as for women's and children's frocks. We are showing a charming array of colorful patterns—guaranteed to be tubfast and sunfast—at \$1.39 a yard, 36 inches wide.  
PALAIS ROYAL—WASH FABRICS—SECOND FLOOR

## The Hob-Nob

1767 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.  
1910 F Street N. W.

## CAFETERIA SERVICE

Luncheon 12 to 2—Dinner 5:15 to 7:15  
Sunday Dinner 12:15 to 2:15—5:15 to 7:15

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## Along the Pasig River Lies the Leading City of the Philippines



Aerial Photographer Visits Manila and Catches Portion of Walled City, the Bridge of Spain, Santa Cruz Bridge, and the Escollta, Principal Business Street.

## RETAIL CREDIT MEN TO MEET IN BOSTON

The sixth annual conference of the Retail Credit Grantors of New England will open tomorrow at the Hotel Statler with a banquet at 7 p. m. Wednesday will be devoted to the business session when New England retail credit problems will be discussed by retail credit experts. This regional conference, like its predecessors, will be largely attended by the credit executives of all of New England's large cities and fast growing commercial centers who of late years have given much attention to modern control of retail credit granting. This year the retail credit executives of these New England merchants gather in Boston to seek how to improve retail credit conditions in New England and unify her credit problems.

## WILL ROGERS BILLED IN BENEFIT PROGRAM

Will Rogers, the humorist, will appear at the Boston Opera House on May 12 for the benefit of the Family Welfare Society. Mr. Rogers will talk about anything and everything. He talks the way he writes and writes the way he talks. When someone asked him what his subjects would be he said:

## Sargeant's Restaurant

509 14th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Across from New Willard  
Real Home Cooking  
Special Chicken Dinner \$1.00  
Also a la carte service  
BREAKFAST 25c to 75c  
SPECIAL LUNCHEON 40c  
REGULAR DINNER 75c

## REAL ESTATE

LOANS INSURANCE  
Paul D. Crandall  
Room 611, Investment Bldg.  
Main 8799 Washington, D. C.

## CANTILEVERS FOR COMFORT LOVERS

Cantilever Shoe  
For Men, Women and Children  
2nd Floor, 1519 F St., Washington, D. C.

## Walk-Over Shoes

For Men and Women  
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP  
920 F Street Washington, D. C.

## Wise

1223 Conn. Ave. N. W., WASHINGTON  
Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns Wraps and Hats

## The Lotus

729-733 Seventeenth Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Tea House & Gift Shop  
Luncheon  
Afternoon Tea  
Cafeteria  
Luncheon  
Dinner

## SUITABILITY!

WITH the matter of fit is more than a mere matter of inches. It's the fitting of suitable clothes to your individuality that's most important. And that's a big phase of our clothing service to you.

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WITH the matter of fit is more than a mere matter of inches. It's the fitting of suitable clothes to your individuality that's most important. And that's a big phase of our clothing service to you.

## The Lotus

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Luncheon  
Afternoon Tea  
Cafeteria  
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12th and G, Washington, D. C.

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# Better Co-ordination of American Rail and Motor Transportation Is Proposed by Head of Great System Originally Built to Use "Four-Legged Locomotives"



A GATE TO THE WEST  
Historic Harper's Ferry, where the  
Potomac breaks through the  
Blue Ridge Mountains.

OLDEST  
AND YOUNGEST  
OF THE B. & O.  
FAMILY.

DANIEL  
WILLARD

## Daniel Willard Regards Buses and Trucks as Aids Rather Than Rivals of Railroads

Opportunities for College Man in Railroading Today Are Emphasized by President  
Who Started as College-Trained Engineer's Helper—Sees Great  
Improvement in Public's Attitude Toward Carriers

This is the sixth of a series of intimate conversations between the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor and American leaders in industry, finance, and commerce. The subjects of later interviews will be announced from time to time.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

In his address to Congress on Washington's Birthday, President Coolidge laid great stress upon the business acumen of the first President, and particularly upon his having foreseen the greatness of the West. The national capital, said he, was placed where it is because Washington foresaw a great traffic, by canal, from the head of navigation on the Potomac to the headwaters of the Monongahela, and thence to the Ohio.

The route is indeed a major line of traffic today, but not by water, although the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in which George Washington had stock, still bears on its turbid bosom an infrequent canal boat. But the line is paralleled today by America's oldest major railroad system, the Baltimore and Ohio, and President Daniel Willard of that corporation smiled when I spoke of Washington's prescience.

"He foresaw the volume of commerce with the West," said Mr. Willard, "and perhaps he could hardly be expected to foresee the way in which it would be carried. And yet it was barely a quarter of a century after the founding of the national capital that the building of the B. & O.—the beginning of the eclipse of canal transportation—was begun."

Celebrating Centennial

The B. & O. has been celebrating its centennial for some weeks, and purposes celebrating that celebration until fall, when it is to culminate in a historical pageant in Baltimore. It is a question whether in the first 80 years of its existence it developed as much as it has in the last twenty. Established with no thought of using other power than horses, its promoters speedily turned to steam as the motive power, and the locomotive, "Tom Thumb," designed by

Peter Cooper, blazed the way for the great machines which drag the trains over the Alleghenies today. But in chatting with Mr. Willard I found him disinclined to talk of the history of the road. He is a forward-looking man, and proud as he is of what the road has done in the past, is more ready to talk of what it is doing today and will do tomorrow.

I don't know many prominent men who have suffered more from the "I-knew-him-when" style of conversation than has Daniel Willard. You can not talk of him with railroad men, or look up his envelope in a clipping bureau, without being deluged with anecdotes of his humble beginnings, and his remarkable rise to power. Now it is quite true that he began his railroad experience as an engineer's helper, and has filled exceedingly subordinate positions even on the road of which he is now president. But he had one advantage in that he began with a good education, high school and agricultural college, which enabled him to keep pace intellectually with his rapid advance professionally.

Where Education Helped  
It may be that this education did in fact set his foot on the ladder, for the story runs that a certain railroad official, notoriously uncouth and illiterate, sent in well-written reports that the curiosity of his superiors was aroused, and an inquiry disclosed that the reports were written by his helper, one Dan Willard. The story came to me on the authority of Frederick Underwood, president of the Erie. I asked Mr. Willard about it and he smiled.

"Mr. Underwood remembers more things about me than I can remember myself," said he. "It's true, of course, that I started rather near the bottom of the ladder, but many other railroad men have done the same thing—and many more will do it in the future. The chances in railroading are as good now as they ever were for the men who love their calling, who bring intelligence and some education to it, and are determined to get ahead. I'm not sure that they are not better than

they were for a period, since there is less inclination now to pick presidents and general managers from Wall Street. The day of the operating railroad man is here and now. No man gets far up unless he understands the fundamentals of railroading."

"What about college-bred men? Is there opportunity for them in railroading?"  
"Decidedly, yes. If they begin after a college course they may find themselves at the start four or five years behind those who went in with a construction gang at 17 or 18 years of age. But given the necessary traits of determination and industry they ought to catch up soon."

Railroading a Profession  
"Railroading is in the best sense of the word a profession, and no education comes amiss to the man who pursues it. In the matter of contacts with the business world, and with travelers, a college education is of great value. Railroad economics, too, constitute a problem which can best be grappled with by men with trained intellects. It is, as a matter of fact, a stated topic in some institutions of higher education, as for example the Harvard Business School."

"It seems to me," said the interviewer, "that there are few more pathetic spectacles than that presented by a man of ability, energy and ambition, who has entered a calling with the purpose of making his way to the top, and finds himself marooned in some inconspicuous place, with no chance of attracting the attention of those in authority, no opportunity to manifest his talents however superior they may be."  
"Yes, that is true. It is a pathetic spectacle, and it would be idle to deny that it does exist. We have 80,000 men employed on the B. & O. and they can't all be president or general manager. Possibly three or four now, working in some inconspicuous posts will get to the very top in time. But most of them will necessarily fill positions less conspicuous, but none the less necessary and important in our scheme of things."

"And yet none of them can tell

when the lightning of promotion may strike him. I don't believe in luck, but I can see that what brings success in life is ability plus the opportunity to manifest it at some critical moment. A man who was later general manager of an important western railroad was station agent at an obscure point a few years ago, when a wreck occurred on his section. Instead of merely notifying headquarters and waiting for the relief train to arrive, he went himself to the scene of the wreck.

"He organized the trainmen and the bystanders, and as rapidly as possible got the injured to places of safety, and secured aid for them. Then he made himself a claim agent, and acting upon his own responsibility went among those who might have brought vexatious suits against the road, settled their claims with money taken from his station cash drawer, and secured quit-claims."

When the relief train arrived practically all the work had been done. Opportunity in Disguise  
"A man never can tell when opportunity is going to present itself," continued Mr. Willard, "nor can he often tell when threatened disaster may in fact contain the very opportunity he seeks. When I was driving a locomotive years ago, the road I served changed ownership and management. All the way down the line men were dropped or shifted to less desirable jobs."

"I got it into my head that I was slated for discharge, and was very miserable about it. You know, most of our suffering comes from things we fear and that in fact never happen. I was perfectly certain that I had to go, and I think I suffered more in apprehension than I would from half-a-dozen actual discharges. At last one day at the end of my run I found in my pigeonhole an official envelope. I was sure the blow had fallen."

"For a long time I hesitated to open it, and when I did it turned out to be a notice of my appointment as train master. Promotion instead of discharge! That did a good deal to prevent my borrowing trouble thereafter."

One of the notable experiments in railroad service lately has been the establishment by the B. & O. of a line of buses in New York which picks up passengers at various points in the city and carries them to the road's terminal in Jersey City, opposite the lower end of Manhattan Island. Of the roads approaching the metropolis from the south, only one, the Pennsylvania, lands its passengers in Manhattan by means of a tunnel under the North River.

During the war the Government

compelled the Pennsylvania to share this facility with the B. & O. and the arrangement was continued for some years after the roads had been returned to private control. When the lease of the tunnel expired it was not renewed.

"I figured," said Mr. Willard in discussing the expedient then adopted, "that as everybody was talking about the way in which buses were taking passenger traffic away from the railroads we'd see if we could not get them to bring some passengers to us. So we established a line from the Grand Central Station, stopping at the Waldorf, directly to our station in Jersey City."

"It has operated admirably. Another line cares for Brooklyn passengers, and the same service is rendered those arriving in New York. The traveling public seems to find it a real convenience, so that we have felt the loss of the direct route under the river but little. It is perhaps the first considerable effort of a railroad to utilize bus lines as feeders, but I expect to see it greatly extended."

"Railroad managers have had the possibilities of motorbus competition forced upon them most unpleasantly. They will have to figure on making the bus part of their equipment, utilizing it for local passenger traffic, using the rails for the fast trains between principal points. Accommodation trains might in many instances be done away with by having buses meet the express at certain points and take up the passengers for way stations."

"What about using automobiles for the delivery of freight at the consignee's doors, moving the city freight yards out into the suburbs, and completing the transportation by truck?"

What the Shipper Wants  
"Well, we do that to some extent now, but the shippers don't seem to like it. Most of those to whom freight is commonly consigned have their own trucks and prefer to get their goods in their own time from the freight yards. It may be that on certain lines of freight delivery to the door might be a good plan. Household goods, for example, or freight consigned to individuals not equipped with their own trucking facilities. But I'm doubtful whether the system will develop."

"There is more likelihood that certain lines of freight will be turned over altogether to carriage by truck. Will the railroads run the trucks? We'd that would seem to be the line of intelligent and economical development. Most matters of that sort are determined by economic law."

"If certain types of freight in certain sections of the country can be

more advantageously handled by trucks they will be so handled, despite the outcry of railroad officials. But you must remember that the actual carriage is not all there is to it. You have got to have the organization of solicitors and agents, the publicity department, the connection with feeders and all the multitudinous arrangements by which the railroad gets the freight it carries."

"Truck lines have to build this organization—the railroad has it ready to hand, and it can very speedily be diverted to getting business for the automotive line. My judgment is that as competitors these lines have seen their best days, and that inevitably they will, in the main, come under railroad management."

"There isn't quite so much public hostility to railroads as there used to be; not quite so much talk about railroad control in politics. To what do you ascribe this change?"  
"Unofficial Prosperity"

"Well, the country is generally prosperous, and prosperous people are not apt to be critical of public institutions like the railroads. Moreover, the development of the Interstate Commerce Commission has won for that body the confidence of the people and the railroads alike. I think there was much to excuse the political activity of the roads in the old days. When I first began to get toward the top in railroading, I was shocked at some of the things that were done politically. But I soon saw that they were done in self-defense."

"State legislatures were the camps of the enemy. Every imaginable sort of 'strike legislation,' having for its purpose the extortion of a great many measures were introduced by perfectly honest and sincere men who thought they were acting for the general good, but whose legislation, had it been adopted, would have been disastrous alike for the railroads and the country they served. Those were the conditions which compelled the railroads to go into politics in self-defense."

"Every railroad attorney had to be a politician. Every convention was made up of men who traveled on railway passes. You ask whether the politicians or the railroads first recognized their error. Frankly, I don't know. As I have said, the steadily increasing prestige of the Interstate Commerce Commission has had much to do with correcting the evil. Today the railroads in almost every state keep their hands off politics."

"We notice the changed attitude

of the public in the absence of any serious clamor, nowadays, against railroad mergers. In the old days anything that looked like a combination of roads for the purpose of more efficient and economical management was at once assailed as a stroke at that competition which the public once thought was its only safeguard against monopoly. You don't hear that plea now. It is true that the I. C. C. does intervene occasionally to prevent the merger of competing roads, but the case must be a glaring one to cause such intervention. There are four trunk lines from New York to Chicago now, giving excellent service as the result of progressive mergers, and there may be more. The public has profited by these combinations in enjoying superior accommodations, more comfort, speed and efficiency. These ends could never have been attained except through the uniting of roads under one responsible management."

"This better feeling is going to redound greatly to the benefit of both the railroads and the traveling public. You must bear in mind that American railroads are never 'shamed'—won't be at least for long periods to come. The B. & O. is 100 years old yet there has been more money spent upon it in the way of construction, equipment and betterments in the last 20 years than there was in the first 80. We constantly must be raising money to pay for straightening the line here, rectifying a grade there, strengthening bridges or enlarging tunnels to permit the passage of larger cars and heavier locomotives. The money has to be borrowed primarily, and if public sentiment is hostile interest rates

will be high. It then has to be earned by the road, and here again public favor is necessary. Our roads must be constantly changing and strengthening their appeal to the traveler."

"In Europe they are doing today practically what they were doing 25 years ago, but in the United States there is hardly a trunk line that has not radically recreated its lines and its rolling stock in the last decade. Have you noticed the new type of all-compartment sleeping cars which we are putting on our all-night runs, as for example, between New York and Washington? Those cars give each passenger a room to himself with a fixed bed, no upper berth and with running water. They forestall, rather than meet, a public demand for I think most travelers felt that the old type of sleeper with upper berths and convertible into day coaches was about the best that could be done. In the restless endeavor to contribute further to the comfort of travelers the Pullman Company designed these cars, and I presume they will soon be in use in one-night runs on all railroads."

"I have noticed that every time the annual report of the Panama Canal is issued the transcontinental railroads come out with hostile comment on the canal as a detriment to their business. Don't you think that is futile? The Government is not going to abandon the canal."

Oppose Another Canal  
"Well, probably the roads are not attacking an established institution so much as trying to arouse public sentiment against any extension of the canal idea. You know, the Nicaragua route still exists. I don't think any sane railroad manager has any idea that the canal will be abandoned, but they all are opposed to the building of another."

"How is prohibition affecting the railroad business?"  
"Well, I do not feel that it is quite fulfilling its early promise. I'm not opposed to it, but I cannot see that it has operated wholly for good. I think we find less drinking than there used to be, but the drinking that is done is more harmful. Perhaps that is due to the bad quality of the liquor, or to the tendency to drink more when it is done by stealth. Of course, among railroad men the drink evil had been pretty well curbed by company regulations and by customs fixed by the men themselves, even before prohibition went into effect. The chief trouble comes from patrons of the roads and I'm inclined to think that it has increased of late. Economically, however, I think that prohibition has proved serviceable."

"Times was that the day of which Mr. Willard is executive chief was the butt of as many jokes as is the Ford car. Mr. Ford's managers have testified that such 'joke was a boost' in that it advertised the car. One no longer hears the old-time jests at the expense of the Baltimore and Ohio, but other, more dignified and more effective methods of 'boosting' have characterized the administration of Daniel Willard."

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Wee Tales of Great Heroes

## The Legend of King Arthur and His Knights

By ETHEL CLARE CHAMBERLIN

ONCE upon a time, in the age when knights were bold and sought adventures throughout the land, there lived in Old England a great and good King and his name was Uther Pendragon. In the huge gray stone castle where King Uther lived, there was one day great rejoicing. Gay pennants floated over the parapets, and from the narrow, tall windows in the high towers fluttered long bright streamers. Brave chargers clamped and jingled their trappings in the courtyard and on the tops of the stone walls overlooking the moat clustered in conversation many brave knights in glittering armor.

The scullions and the cooks were bustling and bustling in the kitchens and little pages staggered into the banquet hall weighed down with heavy laden platters. The long table was covered with good things to eat. There was great joy at the castle that day, for the baby son of the King and Queen had just been christened. And the baby had been named Arthur.

The King and the lords and knights were gathered at the great table when an old man appeared at the postern or rear gate.

And he demanded to speak with the King and would not go away until he had seen him.

And so, soon, into the great raftered dining hall a little page came running. He was dressed in green velvet which was all embroidered in gold.

## A Message for King Uther

Breathlessly he ran to the King and whispered in his ear. And the King never said a word but rose quickly from his seat and made his way to the apartments of the Queen. There on a great carved table all draped in purple velvet sat a basket. And in the basket, covered with a cloth of gold blanket and on pillows of the softest down, lay the baby.

Up over his head hung gorgeous curtains, of purple velvet also, pierced to the great oak beams of the castle walls with sharp lances.

But little Arthur did not notice the purple hangings or hear his father's footsteps. He lay warm and rosy and fast asleep with one chubby finger thrust into his rosy mouth. For Arthur was only a part of a day old.

"I have made a promise to Merlin, the magician," said the King to the Queen as she looked up in surprise. "I have promised Merlin," ex-

plained King Uther, "that he shall have the care of little Arthur. And he has made me a promise that he will guard the child as no one else can. He will keep him from all harm. It will be better so for there will soon be great wars in the land and every one of my enemies will be trying to sit upon the throne."

The Queen was very sad. She did not like to have anyone else take care of her baby but she knew that King Uther had made Merlin a promise and could not break it. And so she kissed the sleeping child, and rolling the cloth of gold blanket around him, she laid him in his father's arms.

"Well you know I would not do this if I did not think it best," said King Uther and hurried from the chamber.

The knights and ladies gazed after him in astonishment as the King pushed the heavy drapes aside and strode through the banquet hall with his little son in his arms. They said nothing for it was the King. But when Uther had gone into the courtyard there arose such a hum of low voices, like the droning and buzzing of disturbed bees, as each knight and lady asked each other the meaning of what they had just seen.

"Where can King Uther be going with the babe?" they asked each other.

Into the courtyard and straight to the postern gate strode the King.

And there stood an old man with a long white beard that reached clear to his knees and whose white hair hung loose upon his shoulders. No one but the King knew that the old man was Merlin the Magician.

"Be not downhearted, O King," said Merlin as he met King Uther and saw how he looked. "I shall care for the child, and when the time comes for him to be crowned King, all England shall know that he is the true King by a sign that cannot be mistaken." And so saying he took the child gently, and carried him to Sir Ector, a good true nobleman.

Sir Ector had a little son of his own named Kay, and he promised to bring the two boys up like brothers. And Merlin did not tell Sir Ector that Arthur was the future King of England.

Years passed, and Kay and Arthur learned to dance and to play the harp, and all about the woodland creatures.

And all this time there were wars and strife in England. For just as Merlin had said, nearly everyone wished to be King.

Of all this however the boys knew nothing.

So then one winter the great chieftains of London town were full of people praying to be fit to rule over England.

And when Christmas day came, great crowds gathered in the churchyard, for suddenly a huge stone had appeared in front of the church.

And thrust into the stone, clear up to the hilt, was an enormous sword. And it was written:

"Whoso pulleth this sword out of this stone is the rightful King of England!"

So in their turns came each and every lord and knight and pulled and tugged at the sword. But none could move it.

And they tried all week until New Year's Day came, and on that day a great tournament was held.

Sir Ector and Arthur were among the gayly dressed throng, for Kay was to take part in the games.

All went well for a time and Kay was being victorious, when suddenly his sword broke.

Then Arthur, who loved him dearly, and did not like to think of his brother Kay being vanquished, thought of a sword he had seen in the churchyard as they passed on their way to the tournament.

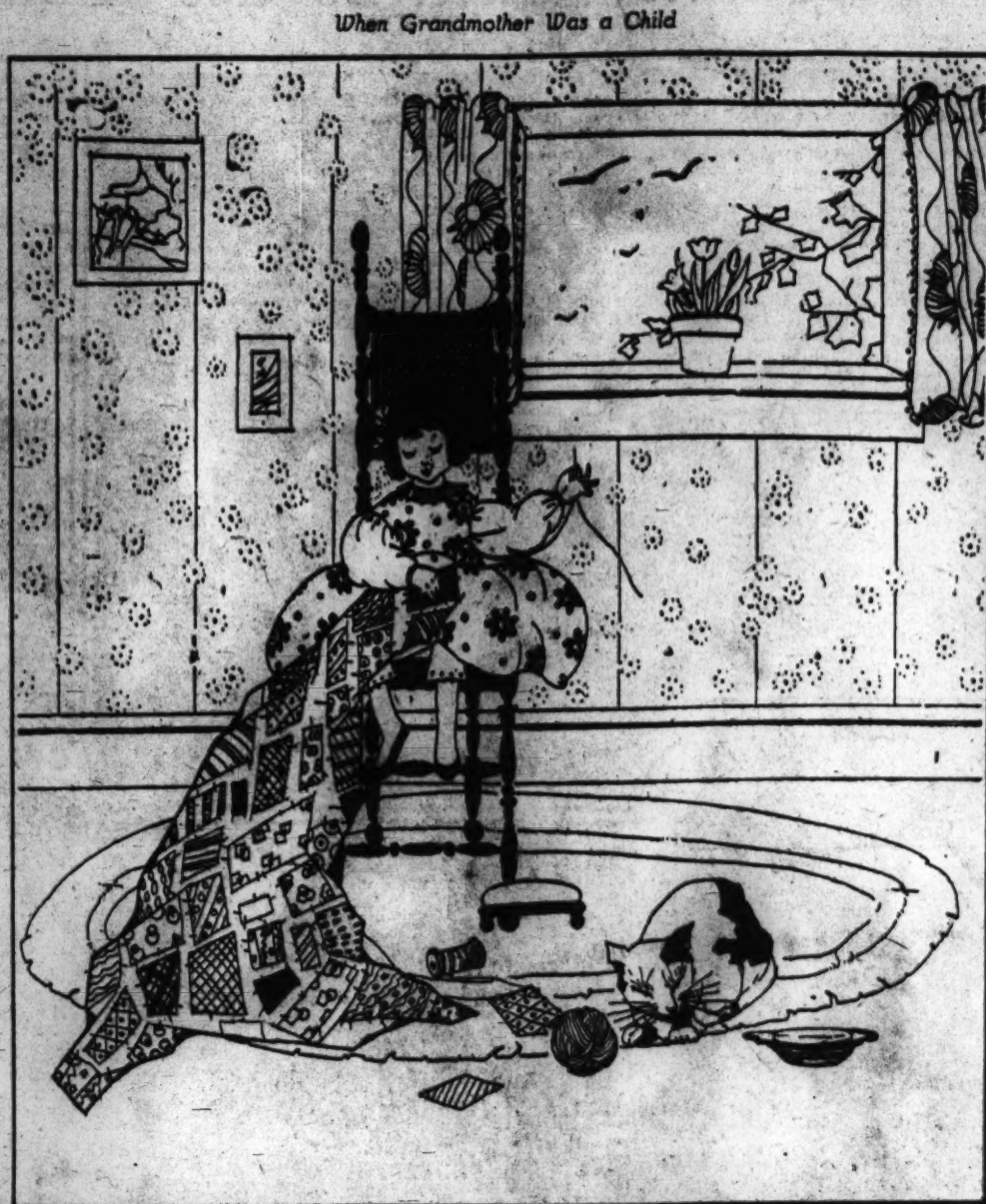
Arthur Meets the Test

Never stopping, he ran as fast as he could to the church. There was the sword bright and glistening. He did not wait to read the words that were written there but grasped the gleaming sword by the hilt and drew it out of the stone. Then he ran back to where Kay and Sir Ector stood.

"Where did you get that sword?" asked Sir Ector, as Arthur handed Kay the sword.

"From the churchyard!" answered Arthur.

At once Kay knew the sword, and



Drawing by Catherine Conard

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So then one winter the great chieftains of London town were full of people praying to be fit to rule over England.

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And thrust into the stone, clear up to the hilt, was an enormous sword. And it was written:

"Whoso pulleth this sword out of this stone is the rightful King of England!"

So in their turns came each and every lord and knight and pulled and tugged at the sword. But none could move it.

And they tried all week until New Year's Day came, and on that day a great tournament was held.

Sir Ector and Arthur were among the gayly dressed throng, for Kay was to take part in the games.

All went well for a time and Kay was being victorious, when suddenly his sword broke.

Then Arthur, who loved him dearly, and did not like to think of his brother Kay being vanquished, thought of a sword he had seen in the churchyard as they passed on their way to the tournament.

Arthur Meets the Test

Never stopping, he ran as fast as he could to the church. There was the sword bright and glistening. He did not wait to read the words that were written there but grasped the gleaming sword by the hilt and drew it out of the stone. Then he ran back to where Kay and Sir Ector stood.

"Where did you get that sword?" asked Sir Ector, as Arthur handed Kay the sword.

"From the churchyard!" answered Arthur.

At once Kay knew the sword, and

as he had read the words that morning he said:

"Father, then I must be King of England."

But Merlin stood close by and spoke up.

"The real and rightful King will be able to thrust the sword back into the stone again."

All this time Arthur had been listening in surprise, for he had thought of nothing when he drew the sword from the stone, except that

Kay needed it.

And so Arthur gathered his knights about him and they vowed to think no evil, only the purest thoughts, to live nobly and gallantly, and to help the needy.

And these knights were called the Knights of the Round Table. Because of their heroic deeds and because of their own bravery Arthur became so great in his country that he is remembered even today in this busy world.

Next month you shall read about another knight, who lived also in the age of chivalry, and whose name was Roland.

The Game of Sounds

Did you ever think of all the sounds you can make? You can imitate the ticking of a clock, cackle a hen, bark, squeal, cough, growl like a horse, bark, squeal, cackle, crow like a rooster, and so on.

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GRACE SORENSON, Editor

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## The Butterfly's Lesson

and pretend you are an auto horn, a bell, or the wheels of a train going, "clickety, clickety," over the rails.

Some rainy afternoon or pleasant holiday when you have some friends with you, try this game of sounds. Select a short, simple story, from some book of children's tales, in which many different things are mentioned.

Each one playing the game takes a turn in reading aloud a few paragraphs or half page of the story, but every time the reader comes to a word which means a sound, she must not read the word, but must make the sound instead. If the one who is reading forgets to make the proper noise, the others must make it all together at once and the reader pays a forfeit. If you read a story where bells ring, birds chirp, roosters-crow, or lions roar, or where airplanes hum, train whistles blow, or horses' hoofs go, "clippity clop," you can imagine how funny this game will be and what a good time everyone will have.

Jennifer and Jane

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A cottage cozy as a nest

With casement windows looking west.

An orchard full of apple trees.

Black hens and chicks, and hives of bees.

A garden hedged with lavender—

Telling all mean "home" to Jennifer.

She rises with the sun, and leads a flock of geese across the meads

When dewdrops sparkle in the grass.

And daisies wake to see her pass.

And larks sing matins as they fly

Toward a blue unclouded sky.

But Jane lives in a city street

Where pavements ring beneath the feet.

Of folk who hasten all day long

With never thought of skylark's song:

One narrow strip of blue is all

Jane sees above the houses tall.

She goes to school; her teacher tells

Of bluebell glades and primrose dells.

And kingcups growing by the brooks.

And violets in shady nooks.

Says Jane, "Show windows I prefer.

Through these are nice." Ask Jennifer!

Edith E. Lamb.

Vegetable Puzzle

Each of the following words has four letters, and when written below one another, they spell the name of a vegetable.

1. A relation.
2. A flower.
3. A city in Italy.
4. Food for horses.
5. To throw.

One Rainy Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You horrid rain, you've spoiled my play.

It might as well be March as May.

You're really hateful anyway.

Said Dotty to the dripping day.

You lovely rain, said thoughtful Jane.

You wash the earth so nice and clean.

And cover leaves with sparkling sheen.

And make the thirsty grass all green.

Rosalie Hawthorn

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PHIPPSBURG, MAINE

Wholesome outdoor life under experienced leadership. Bath fresh and salt water sports, hikes, camp fires, contests, etc. For two months, so called. Send for booklet.

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# Intercollegiate, Cultural and Professional Athletic News of the World

## LEADERS ARE IN WESTERN SWING

Yankees Score Two Shut-outs While Athletics Lose First Games in West

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

| Team         | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|--------------|-----|------|------|
| New York     | 14  | 7    | .687 |
| Philadelphia | 13  | 9    | .591 |
| Detroit      | 10  | 12   | .455 |
| Chicago      | 11  | 10   | .524 |
| St. Louis    | 9   | 9    | .500 |
| Cleveland    | 10  | 10   | .500 |
| Boston       | 8   | 12   | .400 |

**RESULTS SATURDAY**

Boston 3, Detroit 1.  
Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 10 (11 in innings).  
Washington 18, St. Louis 5.

**RESULTS SUNDAY**

Detroit 3, Boston 2.  
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 2.  
New York 5, Washington 3.  
St. Louis 8, Washington 3.

**GAMES TODAY**

Boston at Detroit.  
Philadelphia at Cleveland.  
Washington at St. Louis.

With the two leading pennant contenders, Philadelphia and New York, now engaged in a struggle through the western cities for the first time this season, baseball followers, as a rule, are withholding definite conclusions as to which of the teams will emerge as the return east. The majority of fans, however, are leaning more and more toward the Yankees as favorites for as the season progresses they are apparently getting better and better pitching as well as continued good hitting while the Athletics as usual have their extremely bad luck.

The Yankees opened their western series with Chicago, and won the first game 8 to 0 and the second 2 to 0. Meanwhile the Athletics dropped both of the games.

"The team that finishes ahead of the Philadelphia Athletics this season should be the pennant winner," stated Manager Miller J. Huggins of the Yankees when in Boston for the first swing of the season. "In other words he conceded Connie Mack's team nothing lower than second place where it is now located. But the fact that the Yankees have defeated Philadelphia four out of seven to date indicates that Huggins' team may be the one that tops the Athletics at the end of the season."

Following the present series which closes today, Philadelphia meets Detroit, St. Louis and Chicago in the next ten games. The Yankees, on the other hand, will meet St. Louis, Detroit and Cleveland. Then follows series between Philadelphia and New York, Washington and New York, and Washington and Philadelphia in order, the outcome of which will have much bearing upon the winning of the title.

During the month of May to date, New York has won five and lost two, while the Athletics have lost four out of six. The Yankees, consequently, have a margin of 2½ games over the runners-up, with every indication that it will soon be greater than that. Detroit, on the other hand, has won four victories and three defeats. Washington, St. Louis and Cleveland have divided six games apiece, each team dropping four out of seven, and Boston dropped four out of six.

Deloit, having been a pennant claimant upon hitting St. Louis, with some good hitting and pitching, and Cleveland with proved hitting and periods of brilliant pitching, the Yankees are going to lead.

The Yankees offensive has lost a little of its power during the last 10 games in comparison to the first 10 games of the season. In the opening 10 games, New York made 121 hits and 76 runs while in the last 10, including Sunday's game, 108 hits and 67 runs were made. But the Yankees pitching is tightening up with the slowing up in hitting. Opposing hitters made only 35 runs in the last 10 games against the Yankees compared to 43 in the first 10. However, in the last 16 games, the Yankees have maintained only a 500 pace in runs, eight and a half runs per game. They have won just when the Athletics have threatened the lead and lost when their stand was in danger. Even Rock and Hoy are pitching better ball for New York, the former shutting out Chicago, Sunday, with five hits, in his last start of the season to date.

Since April 30, Washington has moved up from a tie for fourth place to undisputed possession of fourth place. St. Louis, which was tied for fourth, has slumped in the standing to sixth. Cleveland and Boston remain the same in the standing, but they were on May 1. Chicago has dropped from third to fourth, meanwhile the Athletics remain in the lead and the Athletics are slowly drawing further ahead.

**PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE**

| Team          | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---------------|-----|------|------|
| Oakland       | 24  | 17   | .585 |
| Sacramento    | 21  | 19   | .522 |
| Mission       | 21  | 19   | .522 |
| Seattle       | 20  | 20   | .500 |
| Portland      | 20  | 20   | .500 |
| San Francisco | 20  | 21   | .488 |
| Los Angeles   | 19  | 22   | .461 |
| Hollywood     | 14  | 24   | .368 |

**RESULTS SATURDAY**

Portland 1, Hollywood 0.  
Los Angeles 3, Sacramento 2.  
San Francisco 2, Mission 1.

**RESULTS SUNDAY**

Portland 4, Hollywood 4.  
Oakland 1, Los Angeles 1.  
Sacramento 5, San Francisco 4.  
Mission 10, Seattle 2.  
Seattle 4, Mission 2.

**OHIO NINE DEFEATS PURDUE**

COLUMBUS, O., May 9 (Special).—The Ohio State baseball team, here Saturday, defeating Purdue University, 11 to 0, in a game which was one of the best of the season. The team, which was gathered by the Buckeyes from the delivery of three Purdue pitchers, while the Ohio State team, which was the Bolleymakers to four scattered attacks. The score by innings: 1. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 2. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 3. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 4. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 5. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 6. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 7. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 8. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 9. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 10. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 11. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 12. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 13. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 14. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 15. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 16. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 17. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 18. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 19. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 20. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 21. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 22. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 23. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 24. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 25. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 26. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 27. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 28. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 29. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 30. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 31. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 32. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 33. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 34. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 35. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 36. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 37. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 38. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 39. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 40. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 41. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 42. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 43. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 44. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 45. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 46. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 47. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 48. R. H. Ohio State 3, Purdue 0; 49. R. H. 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INVESTMENT  
SHARES ARE  
IN DEMAND

Broad Variety of Railroads,  
Industrials, and Public  
Utilities Bought

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Purchasing of investment shares contributed to the strength of prices at the opening of today's stock market, with Delaware and the largest gains.

Some of the speculative shares also reflected a resumption of confident buying.

Buying became more aggressive in the subsequent dealings, with some of the popular railroads and industrials reaching new peaks, notably Baltimore & Ohio, National Biscuit and Hudson Motors.

Secretary Mellon's action in calling for redemption on Nov. 15 of all the Second Liberty Bonds was a constructive influence, as it was regarded in many circles as a forecast of continued ease in money rates.

No influence was exerted by the default in reserve of more than \$25,000,000, as disclosed in Saturday's bank statement, to swell the aggregate of \$12,000,000 already received under the act.

National Biscuit Strong  
Substantial gains again were effected in a broad variety of public utility stocks, Brooklyn Union Gas touching a new high, as well as in farm, sugar and railway equipment shares.

A jump of 12 points over the week-end in Italian lira to above 550, following demand for foreign exchange, caused a rise in the dollar.

Sustained buying of many shares in which there were prospects of favorable dividend developments, as well as of stocks that might have been affected from a note of weakness in the oil, Marland falling 2, and Houston 3 points.

National Biscuit, which went up 13 points last week, tacked on another 7 points or more, reaching at 135, a new high record.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit and Purdy Baking Co. also made conspicuous advances.

The renewal of rates for standing loans was continued at the recent figure of 6 percent, despite the huge deficit shown in Saturday's bank statement.

Board Prices Firm  
Firm prices prevailed in the bond market today, following the announcement of Secretary Mellon that the outstanding Second Liberty Bonds are to be called for redemption.

The principal stimulus was given by issues of Treasury obligations were active in the lead, Treasury 3½ percent was particularly active.

Convertible bonds, both the B and D issues, advanced more than a point coincident with the announcement of a new issue of \$50,000,000 in Erie 5s.

These bonds, offered this morning, were promptly oversubscribed.

High prices for the year were established by Baltimore & Ohio and Chicago & Eastern Illinois 5s, while New Haven refunding 5s were active.

Manhattan Trust 6s yielded a point on profit taking.

Foreign bonds were inactive at firm prices.

PUBLICITY BY RADIO  
AND NEWSPAPERS TO  
CALL LIBERTY LOAN

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Using the radio, newspapers and other means of publicity, the Treasury Department today was calling the \$1,000,000,000 outstanding bonds of the Second Liberty Loan.

These bonds, representing the balance of the original issue of \$1,000,000,000, were to be paid Nov. 15, 1927, but that date is being postponed.

Bonds called by the Second Liberty Loan 4 percent and the Second Liberty Loan 4½ percent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

|                 |    |    |    |    |                 |    |     |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|-----------------|----|-----|
| Admiral         | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 200 Kroger      | 51 | 57  |
| Am. Note        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1100 Lake D. S. | 12 | 17  |
| Am. Oil         | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1100 Lumber     | 12 | 17  |
| Am. Paper       | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Landed     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Ship        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Steel       | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Sugar       | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Tobacco     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Wire        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Zinc        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Iron        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Nickel      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Aluminum    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Magnesium   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Potash      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Soda        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Glass       | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Paper       | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Textile     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Lumber      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Coal        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Oil         | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Gas         | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Electric    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Telephone   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Railroad    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Ship        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Marine      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Insurance   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Bank        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Trust       | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Real Estate | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Bond        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Foreign     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Gold        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Silver      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Platinum    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Palladium   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Iridium     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Rhodium     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Osmium      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Selenium    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Tellurium   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Vanadium    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Zirconium   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Niobium     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Manganese   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Chromium    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Molybdenum  | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Cobalt      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Nickel      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Copper      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Zinc        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Lead        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Tin         | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Nickel      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Aluminum    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Magnesium   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Potash      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Soda        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Glass       | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Paper       | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Textile     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Lumber      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Coal        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Oil         | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Gas         | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Electric    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Telephone   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Railroad    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Ship        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Marine      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Insurance   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Bank        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Trust       | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Real Estate | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Bond        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Foreign     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Gold        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Silver      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Platinum    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Palladium   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Iridium     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Rhodium     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Osmium      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Selenium    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Tellurium   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Vanadium    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Zirconium   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Niobium     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Manganese   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Chromium    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Molybdenum  | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Cobalt      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Nickel      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Copper      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Zinc        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Lead        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Tin         | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Nickel      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Aluminum    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Magnesium   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Potash      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Soda        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Glass       | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Paper       | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Textile     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Lumber      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Coal        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Oil         | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Gas         | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Electric    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Telephone   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Railroad    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Ship        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Marine      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Insurance   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Bank        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Trust       | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Real Estate | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Bond        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Foreign     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Gold        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Silver      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Platinum    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Palladium   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Iridium     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Rhodium     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Osmium      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Selenium    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Tellurium   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Vanadium    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Zirconium   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Niobium     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Manganese   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Chromium    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Molybdenum  | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Cobalt      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Nickel      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Copper      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Zinc        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Lead        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Tin         | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Nickel      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Aluminum    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Magnesium   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Potash      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Soda        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Glass       | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Paper       | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Textile     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Lumber      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Coal        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Oil         | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Gas         | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Electric    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Telephone   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Railroad    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Ship        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Marine      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Insurance   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Bank        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Trust       | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Real Estate | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Bond        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Foreign     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Gold        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Silver      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Platinum    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Palladium   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Iridium     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Rhodium     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Osmium      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Selenium    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Tellurium   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Vanadium    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Zirconium   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Niobium     | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Manganese   | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Chromium    | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Molybdenum  | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Cobalt      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Nickel      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Copper      | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Zinc        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Lead        | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 1200 Lumber     | 12 | 128 |
| Am. Tin         |    |    |    |    |                 |    |     |



UPWARD TREND  
IS EVIDENT IN  
LEATHER MARTDue to Advance in Packer  
Hides—Sole Strong—  
Calfskins Rise

The upward trend of sole and upper leather prices, occasioned by the steady advance of packer hides continues, and there is an improving tone to the transactions, but thus far the demand is not very broad, being largely limited to the cheaper grades.

Firmness of the advanced quotations has brought the larger buyers to market ahead of time, and sizable blocks of backs, bends, sides and offals have been booked.

Biddings on a clean-up basis avail little in obtaining a pound of leather unless a margin of profit is returnable. Tanners report that oak tanned sole leather has been in fair demand for the last two weeks, beads being well covered in the market.

Tannery run of beads, standard tannage, are quoted at 40¢ to 42¢ for the light, and medium weights. A choice, suitable block of over-weights sold at 45¢. No. 1 backs are offered at 40¢ to 42¢, with weights, popular with the sole cutters, moving at 38¢ to 40¢.

Finders are operating more freely in secured heavy beads at 42¢ to 44¢. Texas X bloom beads are held strong at 45¢.

One of the most improving call No. 1 rough double shoulders are some what easier choice lots being now quoted at 38¢ to 40¢. Single oak, head-shoulders are offered at 42¢ to 44¢, with week at 40¢ to 42¢, but the call is moderate. Trimmed heads are in good demand at 17¢ to 18¢, with some now making 18¢ to 19¢.

**Sole Leather Prices Strong**  
Activity is plainly manifested in the demand for union tanned sole leather, the lighter weights moving daily. Workhouse stock are getting low. Prices are strong, some selections being quoted at an advance of 1 cent a pound.

Feather steer backs, medium weights, and light cow backs are firmly listed at 44¢ in the Boston market, but New York and Philadelphia tanners are offering the same at 42¢ to 44¢. Over-weights are a bit slow in either of the above markets.

Choke steer backs are selling at 42¢ to 44¢, though some are being sold for small lot dealings. The call for union offals has been active, all sorts being well sold up.

The demand for union bellows is good. Steer bellows bring 37¢ and cow bellows 35¢. The supply of heads is much reduced, the standard grades selling at 7¢, with a lower sort quoted at 6¢.

Single packer shoulders are selling at 38¢ to 40¢. Philadelphia dealers recently held several car loads lots at 38¢. Bellows and heads are slow. New York market reports an improving call, with volume buying on the increase. Shoulders bring 38¢ to 40¢, bellows 35¢ to 37¢, and heads 17¢. Stocks are not abundant.

**Calfskins Sales Improve**  
Advances from eastern calfskins show that the late improvement in the market continues, but more especially on the medium and cheaper grades. Western tanners report new business, steady, but moderate in volume.

A pump weight black and colored skin is moving regularly at 38¢ to 40¢. A prime medium selection skin at 42¢ to 44¢, with a choice lot at 46¢ to 48¢. Top grades of light weight skins are offered at 48¢ to 50¢. Seconds are 38¢ to 40¢, and a cheaper sort at 35¢ to 37¢. A lower grade has been selling below 35¢.

The movement of size upper leather is good, with sales increasing in volume. Quotations are strong, and the better tannages showing advances of from one to two cents. Extreme selections of chrome colored skins are listed at 38¢ to 40¢ for the medium and cheaper grades. D grade 21¢ to 23¢. Kip skins are fairly active. Top grades are quoted at 38¢ to 40¢. Selected seconds are 35¢ to 37¢, the cheaper sort selling at 32¢ to 34¢. Kips are very firm, advances of two cents per foot being quoted.

**Best Elk is Dull**  
The demand for elk skins is dull in the better selections, though in the medium and lower grades activity is prominent. Fine small spread elk skins move in a moderate way.

For ordinary usage, elk skins are quoted at 24¢ to 26¢. Medium plump at 22¢ to 24¢, and all weights at 20¢ to 22¢ are steadily active, with liberal quantities conspicuous in the market. In the Boston market the call for almost any kind of split leather is a prominent feature. Fancy colors, especially the fawn and pearl, are moving in fair volume daily.

The top selections are selling at 12¢ to 14¢. Flexible splits, for shoe making, are having a smart demand. Plump sides are quoted at 17¢ to 20¢, with the lower grades offered at 13¢ to 15¢. The entire split market is strong and active.

There has been an unusual number of sizable contracts for patent leather. In the Boston market late bookings show transactions ranging from 1000 sides up to 5000 or more, mostly for the medium grades. The call is active at 30¢. Another large lot was obtained at 30¢.

The cheaper grades range in price from 12¢ to 14¢. Dark tanned patent sides are slow of sale, differing qualities being quoted at 25¢ to 28¢.

## STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended May 7, 1927

## CHICAGO

## STOCKS

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

### Mr. Baldwin Forces the Issue

IN DEFIANCE of the threats of the Opposition, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, urging in the British Parliament the passage of the Government's trade union bill, expressed his opinion that public support of the measure in England will be assured as a more general knowledge of the necessity of adopting the measure is gained. This was the Premier's answer to Labor members in the House of Commons who sought to prevent him from arguing in support of the pending bill, which is designed to prevent a general strike in the future by prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the calling of sympathetic strikes in related or unrelated industries.

It speaks well for the patience and forbearance of the British Government that the action now proposed was not urged during or immediately following the last general strike. But it was inevitable, under the circumstances surrounding the calling of that strike, when it is realized that influences absolutely opposed to the form and policies of the Government itself were fomenting discord in Labor councils throughout England, that the proposed or some equally drastic measure should be presented. Likewise it was inevitable that Labor should accept the measure as the wage of battle. The issue presented offers, of course, a possible means for the return of a Labor Government.

But it is not yet apparent that the less radical among the Labor members and their allies in the House of Commons are prepared to go the whole distance with those who insist that what is, upon its face, a purely industrial or economic issue, in reality is a political issue. The Premier evidently drew the fire of the Opposition by his declaration that the activities of the trade unions were shifting gradually from the industrial to the political sphere, in which some of them were controlled by the Communist Party. This indictment elicited a vehement and vociferous protest from some of the Labor members. The temporary outcome was the suspension of the member most seriously offending.

Evidently the Government is confident that it can muster sufficient votes to insure the passage of the bill, even if it is necessary to resort to a cloture. The Government's strength is indicated by the refusal of the Premier to invoke the rule, even though the delay will afford an opportunity for those who are striving to solidify the Opposition forces. Just how successful this latter effort will be remains to be seen. Labor leaders, as well as others, evidently learned a valuable lesson from the general strike. Sir John Simon, who refused to sanction the policy of the general strike, is quoted as having declared that he absolutely accepts the principal provisions of the pending measure.

It would seem that conservative trade union and labor union adherents and sympathizers might, without relinquishing a single cardinal fundamental of their theories or faith, agree with Sir John in his reasonable view of the situation. There is, he admits, "a clear case for defining intimidation," as well as for making voluntary a political levy which now is suspected of being involuntary. But more significant than this, it must be agreed, is his declaration that a clause should be inserted in the bill defining as illegal conspiracies all actions by associations of employers or workmen calculated to force the Government or Parliament.

Conservative Labor cannot object, reasonably, to the enactment of such precautionary legislation. It has been said that a stitch in time saves nine, and that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. It goes without saying that the rank and file of industrial operatives in England and the United States are loyal to the governments under which they enjoy economic and political freedom. But it is undeniable that efforts are being made to persuade them that they are being oppressed and that their liberties are being curtailed. Those who would thus influence them are, while posing as friends and sympathizers, in fact, the avowed enemies of the institutions which have been established as a result of hundreds of years of human experience.

The issue which Mr. Baldwin has defined is not between his Government and Labor, but between democratic government and its enemies who would undertake to use Labor to destroy orderly government throughout the world.

### Improved Conditions in Vienna

OF SUCH proportions is the program of work outlined by the Socialist administrators of Vienna, that this capital "on the blue Danube" warrants being called "the city of activity." As if to make up for the past, for the decades before the war when the needs of the industrial classes received only cursory attention, and for the years during the war when circumstances forced neglect, the Socialists are striving to realize in Vienna reforms intended to improve the general conditions especially of the so-called working and middle classes.

In some three years these Socialists have built a number of vast apartment house blocks in which there are 30,000 separate dwellings. Another 5000 are under way, while the new program calls for an additional 30,000, or enough in all for 250,000 men, women and children. It is interesting to note that in this last scheme provision is made for larger apartments, suitable either for families with many children or for what they call "intellectual workers," who can pay for such apartments and whose right it is to have them. The city has erected to date 3500 individual cottages and intends putting up another 500 in garden settlements.

The money for the above-outlined building operations is raised by taxation on every house and apartment in Vienna. To cover further projects, the city has announced its decision to raise a foreign loan of \$30,000,000. Before the World War a goodly proportion of the city's revenues came from such undertakings as the street cars, the gas works and electricity works. Since the war the Socialists have wiped out all profit from them, so that street car fares, gas and electricity cost the Viennese less now than before the war. Incidentally, the number of gas users has risen during the past fourteen

years from 90,000 to more than half a million. Another idea of the Socialists is to place \$7,000,000 at the disposal of the Viennese tradespeople in the form of long-term loans, bearing 6 per cent interest to December, 1929. The municipality will also establish a trade promotion bureau. It will, moreover, assist exports to Russia by setting aside \$15,000,000 as a guarantee up to 60 per cent for any loss which may occur on goods shipped to that country. It is to make additional efforts to foster tourist traffic—as witness the extensive preparations made for the May-June exhibition to be known as "Vienna and the Viennese."

From this same \$30,000,000 will be taken sufficient to provide for 600 scholarships to be given industrious children in order to enable them to attend institutions of higher learning and the universities. More reading rooms for the general public are to be opened; a special exhibition hall is to be constructed for the sake of helping less well-known artists dispose of their pictures. More sport grounds are to be laid out and more public bathing establishments are to be built; greater attention is to be paid to the oiling and the macadamizing of the streets; a castle is to be turned into a home for children; a hotel is to become a home for servant girls in distressed circumstances, and plans have been outlined for educating the juveniles who are unemployed until they can find jobs.

No one in Vienna believes a program drawn up by these Socialist administrators to have been lightly made or to be one which will not be carried out. Whatever the local criticism may be of the Socialists for their bold taxation policy, which is believed to have weighed heavily on the shoulders of the more well-to-do few, nevertheless it is impossible to withhold admiration for their ability to get things accomplished. Anyone who remembers the Vienna of 1913 will agree that the working classes, so called, have certainly profited by the changes since the war. The conditions for them a decade and more ago were anything but the happiest, and that they have today improved to the extent they have is due as much as anything to the courage and singleness of purpose of their leaders.

### A Real Social Service

IN ACCEPTING the gold medal very properly bestowed upon him by the National Institute of Social Science, because of the social service rendered by the establishment and maintenance of the New York Times, Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of that paper, spoke wisely as follows:

And when all is said, to whom is the most credit due for the beneficent influence and public service that a decent, dignified, alert, and enterprising newspaper can render? In the final analysis, it is to you, and others like you, who appreciate and support real newspapers, that the credit is due. You honor yourselves in this expression of your approval of honest journalism. You have made the New York Times possible. It is your combined strength—several hundred thousand of you—wishing, seeking, finding, appreciating, encouraging the effort, and rewarding it, even though the reward be only the contribution of a few pennies a day—doubtless the smallest money contribution you give regularly to anything. On these pennies the very foundation of the structure rests.

There are many active journalists in New York and other cities who recall the low estate of the New York Times, in point of circulation and business, at the moment of its purchase by Mr. Ochs. They recall, too, that the time was one of immense activity in the "yellow" phase of journalism. The two greatest protagonists of that form of journalistic enterprise were locked in a struggle in which every resource of spectacular journalism and financial extravagance was exerted. Mr. Ochs, with little capital at his disposal, took an almost moribund newspaper, and holding it rigidly to lines of conservative and intelligent editorial policy, undeterred by the clamor, and unaffected by the seeming success of the sensationalists, carried it steadily to the very pinnacle of professional success.

This policy found support among newspaper readers. In steadily increasing numbers they have supported the Times until among newspapers worthy of the name it stands at the head in point of circulation. We have no knowledge of the internal affairs of the circulation department of the Times, but hazard the opinion that it probably has more steady readers whose names never disappear from the books of its agents than any other paper in New York. This is proof positive of the existence of a great public ready and eager to support newspapers of the highest class. And we believe that precisely as the Times is fortunate in the character of its support, so advertisers find in its columns, and those of other papers enjoying a reading clientele of like character, the most prosperous and most profitable audience to which they can appeal.

It is the obvious implication, existing alike in Mr. Ochs's remarks and in the history of the Times, that if newspaper readers who deplore sensationalism, and who demand the most important and worth-while news fully presented together with intelligent and reasonable editorial comment, will but give their support to papers of this character, the tone of journalism now so widely deplored can be measurably lifted. We are not sure that the social service for which the National Institute rewarded Mr. Ochs may not indeed be the service of indicating to other newspaper publishers that sensationalism and extravagance are not essential to success.

### A Census of Distribution

ACCORDING to Washington advices the Department of Commerce is prosecuting a census of distribution. In view of the hostility to this work in some quarters, Secretary Hoover has been loath to give the plan any undue publicity, and officials of the department have been careful to explain that the census is purely experimental and that it will not at this time blanket the country.

According to the questionnaire being used, it is intended not alone to gather data on stocks and sales of a specified list of commodities, but likewise to collect figures on the costs of distribution. There is no doubt that the information sought will be of great value to the government agencies involved and likewise to the commercial community as a whole. There is possibly no subject about which so much doubt

has been expressed as that of distribution costs and consumer requirements. In the case of a number of basic commodities in which the markets are naturally concentrated, market reports are easy enough to collect which keep the public posted on problems of values and distribution. In the case of some manufactured products trade publications have likewise endeavored to review accurately market conditions and consumer demands. Undoubtedly all of these efforts have been fully appreciated in trade circles, but their value has been limited by their lack of thoroughness and authoritativeness.

Within recent years the Department of Agriculture has been authorized to set up agencies to review the markets for most of the agricultural products of the country. These market reviews are being disseminated daily through official and semi-official agencies and by reason of them the farmers of the country have been enabled to market their products in that locality where the best returns are possible. Such market reports, if at all effective, tend to equalize distribution, thereby preventing the glutting of certain markets, while others are in a state of lack. They tend to equalize prices as between localities and to stabilize values. If somewhat the same thing can be accomplished through the Department of Commerce in the markets for manufactured and semimanufactured products it might conceivably be a good thing for the whole country. That the Department of Commerce has included in its experimental survey the element of cost of distribution bespeaks a sincerity of intent that the industrial community should not overlook. Therefore, before condemning the project it might be well to give the preliminary survey the fullest publicity to demonstrate in the very beginning whether this new effort on the part of the Government is likely to result in good to the community as a whole or whether it threatens to waste the public's funds.

### A "Dream City" Becomes Fact

THIS is an eventful day for Australia. Canberra becomes the federal capital of the Commonwealth, and what was virtually a sheep ranch in 1901, when the territory was specially set apart for the new seat of government, blossoms out into a garden city of great promise, upon an upland plain. Situated between Melbourne and Sydney, the site is convenient in relation to the centers of population. Hitherto Melbourne has been the temporary capital, but it now loses the honor in accordance with a federation agreement deciding upon the present site as a permanent home.

Care has been taken to see that Canberra should not, like Topsy, be simply allowed to grow. A definite system of development has been followed. Streets have been laid out, handsome buildings erected, a water supply system installed, and, among other things, provision made for bungalows with a two-story height limit. No lots or areas in the district are sold outright, ninety-nine-year leases being given instead, with a reappraisal of values every ten years. All plans in the "dream city," which is slowly rising into existence, must have official approval.

The elaborate preparations which have gone into the inaugural ceremony are commensurate with the importance of the occasion. The Duke of York opens the new capital. By means of the radio the people in the remotest parts of the continent will have an opportunity of listening to the speeches and of envisaging the ceremonies which mark one of the most momentous events in the history of the Commonwealth. Those who are within measurable distance of the capital will motor to Canberra, and it is expected that 30,000 persons will be obliged to sleep in tents—a not unpleasant experience at this season of the year, which is autumn in Australia—for the accommodations will be taxed to the limit.

Needless to say, the whole of Australia will be represented at the ceremonies. The opposition to Canberra which once found vent, particularly in Melbourne, has ceased, and the people have come to realize, as it has been aptly put by one in a position to speak with authority, that "the segregation of Parliament from the great business interests of a large city is likely to permit the working out of Australia's destiny on a broader basis and in a truer spirit of democracy." The Commonwealth rejoices in its new capital.

### Editorial Notes

In view of his large experience and great opportunity for observation, what Haley Fiske, prominent business executive, said the other day before the convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington, regarding the new responsibilities of business, cannot be lightly regarded. There seem to be increasing signs of better understanding between employer and employees, he stated, adding:

There is much evidence that business men are regarding the human element in labor relationships; on the other hand, that the trade unions are recognizing that peace and prosperity can be promoted by understanding, by co-operation, by recognition of a common interest in industry.

On every side may be found evidences of an enlarging interest of one class of society for another, presaging better relations in every department of human endeavor and activity. It is no wonder, therefore, that Mr. Fiske declared that a new era was dawning in business.

A correspondent to the London Times offers some good advice concerning the question of liability of motorists in case of mishaps at crossroads. While, of course, in many parts the law provides that certain rights of way shall prevail, the fact that many motorists seem ignorant of the rules thus in force makes it the more incumbent on others to be keenly on the alert to avoid trouble. The correspondent in question urges that the difficulty would be solved if the local authorities, having decided which is the superior and which the inferior road, would paint a broad white line across the mouth of the latter, and then

From a side road coming out,  
Sound your horn and stare about:  
Just before the turn you make,  
Out your clutch and feel your brake.

### "Grammar for Grown-Ups"

"WHY care for grammar as long as we are good?" asks Artemus Ward, that bygone apostle of phonetic spelling whose quaint, common sense utterances shocked grammatical construction but delighted millions of listeners and readers, not excluding even grammarians blessed with a sense of humor. This plaintive inquiry, made so many years ago, found an echo in my thought as I opened a little book entitled "Grammar for Grown-Ups" by Charles C. Boyd. (London: Allen & Unwin, Ltd.)

Grammar for Grown-Ups! Was one never to escape the imposed tasks of childhood? Must one in retrospection forever vision Shakespeare's "whining schoolboy with his satchel, and shining morning face, creeping like snail unwillingly to school"? Had not orthography, etymology, syntax and prosody, those grammatical subdivisions so euphoniously named, been planted vigorously and constantly in my youthful and reluctant thought?

Their uprooting was not to be admitted—not lightly admitted, at any rate. Mathematics? Well, yes; its partial uprooting might for argument be admitted. Pythagoras, Euclid and other Greek gentlemen of the past were forever discovering strange things about angles, spheres, squares, weights and volumes; unconsciously, no doubt, preparing these things for infliction on future generations of boys and girls, but these inflictions, as a rule, were not very deeply rooted in the youthful intellect.

Unless some future department of work demands an intimate knowledge of mathematics, such things as attitudes, specific gravity, logarithms, sines and cosines, equations and the like, gradually take on a confused and nebulous aspect as one progresses through the various stages of "growing up." How much, indeed, of the tales of Caesar's wars, studies perforce in their original vernacular, has lingered in one's memory?

How many of us grown-ups could offhand construe a passage from the Iliad in the mother tongue of Homer, or translate with schoolboy readiness a speech of Cicero's? And as for geography—well, the other day a fellow member of the Royal Geographical Society challenged me as to the exact whereabouts of Sarawak, and I could only locate it somewhere east of Suez, but later I discovered that this fellow member imagined New Guinea to be a Central American state bordering on the Rio Grande, so honors, if I may so term them, were about even.

Yes, it must be admitted that the process of growing up does seem to root up a good deal of school-planted knowledge. And it is well, perhaps, that this is so. Otherwise we might lack mental room for knowledge gained by experience, our mental storehouse be overcrowded, and we should become to onlookers even as Oliver Goldsmith's parson at whom the rustics marvelled:

And still they gazed and still the wonder grew,  
That one small head could carry all he knew.

Thus, in a way, ran my thoughts, as I turned the leaves of Mr. Boyd's little book. Although ready to admit the disappearance of a great deal of school-planted knowledge, I was not ready to admit that English grammar was one of the lost tribes of my scholastic larva.

Not that I was overkeen about grammar in my school days. Indeed, I can remember with what envious interest I learned that in the fifteenth century grammar had practically no existence, and everybody spoke and wrote as fancy dictated. It seemed a much easier way than conforming to rules dictated by stern masters from sterner books. But, little by little, masters and books triumphed; it was inevitable.

Education had so much to do with speech and writing that the grammatical rules governing them became in time a mental possession which one used almost automatically. Occasionally, no doubt, a regretful, backward glance was cast at the grammatical fifteenth century, but as I grew up mentally as well as physically, it became evident that only by conforming to rules of grammar could the English language be preserved in its purity.

At any rate, this dictum was so dimmed in my con-

sciousness that when school days were left behind it was with the calm assurance that of all the knowledge packed into my mental storehouse, English grammar would remain even if the rest departed.

And I really thought it had remained until I read Mr. Boyd's book. It is a small book; in an hour's time I had passed from cover to cover, but as I read, that erstwhile calm assurance wavered. There was an uneasy feeling that, as guardian of the English language, I had sometimes forsaken my post.

This feeling increased as I read on. Take, for instance, the sentence, "I shall hope to see you next week." Seems all right, does it not? And yet Mr. Boyd points a gentle but accusing finger at the superfluous word "shall" and asks why this hope is reserved for the future?

Then again, take: "Visitors are kindly requested to keep off the grass." Nothing wrong about that sentence seemingly, yet the author of the little book says, "There is nothing kind in the request: the kindness would be in granting it." Another: "The leaders . . . are beginning to reap as they have sown." It is that little word "as" which is innocently but wrongly used. "If people tried to reap AS they sowed, the crop would remain in the ground," says Mr. Boyd.

One more: "The industry is feeling the need of more capitalists." By using the word "of" instead of "for," the whole intention of the sentence is perverted, and indicates that the capitalists are poverty stricken and the industry is extending its sympathy to them.

Lack of space renders it impossible to instance further apparently innocuous sentences which, under the accusing glare of this little book, stand forth convicted perverters of grammatical English. Of course there may be faithful guardians who have never deserted their grammatical posts, but it would be interesting to know how many of us could plead not guilty to using such expressions as: "entire monopoly," "a foot pedal," "oval in shape," "a gale of wind," "a new discovery"; and yet Mr. Boyd says these are all examples of redundancy, and only bad writers and speakers are addicted thereto.

There are only seventy-six pages in this little book, but before I had reached the end—as I read of misplaced conjunctions and prepositions, of reprehensible mistakes in punctuation, of pomposity in construction, of the almost criminal misuse of metaphors and other figures—my first uneasy feeling settled into a profound distress.

Although not pleading personally guilty to all the chronicled mistakes, these mistakes were, according to Mr. Boyd, being made by fellow speakers of our common language. Clearly, the King's English was in danger! It was all very well for Artemus Ward to crack his jokes at grammar—he was paid for doing it, but—

Just then the telephone rang. Archibald was at the other end of the wire.

"I say, old chap, about our motor trip. If we are to start at six tomorrow, you will have to jolly well see that your kit-bag is packed tonight, and don't forget—"

"Archibald!" I interrupted aghast, "you have split an infinitive!"

"Split a what?"

"An infinitive."

"What's an infinitive?" asked Archibald.

"Why—a part of speech, grammar, you know."

Archibald gave an explosive laugh. "Sorry, old chap, I always was a duffer at gram. But I say, is the jolly old world functioning as usual up your way?"

"I presume so," I replied.

"Well, then, why worry about a split infinitive? Let me tell you what Artemus Ward once said about grammar."

He said: "Why care for—"

"I'll be ready at six," I interrupted hurriedly. Split infinitives were not a subject to be discussed lightly—not with "Grammar for Grown-Ups" in my hand. My duty was plain. I shall send the little book to Archibald. One should always try to kindly help splitters of infinitives to plainly see their grammatical errors.

B.F.

### The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

THE advocacy of a revolution in men's dress continues unabated, but it is to be observed that these sartorial Bolsheviks are not daring enough to put their proposals into practice. They object to the stove-pipe trousers and the drab colors, and they demand shapelier knee breeches and colorful silks and satins for the masculine mode. Innumerable articles have been written on this theme. Yet the pioneers confine themselves to words and shrink from the ordeal of appearing in public in eighteenth century garb. At a fancy dress ball, it is true, the most vociferous vituperator of the present fashion appeared in silken attire, but then at Mr. Carême and at other fêtes thousands of Parisians have been in the habit of doing as much for many years. It is true also that there might have been seen strolling along the Rue de Rivoli a man dressed in clothes which resembled a golfing suit. Nobody paid any attention to him. Nobody dreamed that he heralded a new epoch. After all, the Parisian has seen English trippers dressed in light breeches with breeches reaching just below the knee, and gray stockings. It looks as though the announced revolution will be a very innocuous affair, and that conservatism will triumph.

Gingerbread pigs abound in Paris. The famous Foire au Pain d'Epices (Gingerbread Fair) has opened on the great Place de la Nation and on the wide pavements of the Cours de Vincennes. The merry-go-rounds revolve to music, and a hundred side shows attract the Parisian multitude. Nearly all the year round there are such fairs in some corner or other of the city, but a characteristic feature of the present fair is the abundance of gingerbread. It is on every stall. It is generally cut into the shape of curly-tailed pigs with candy eyes and colored sugar tracings. This little animal reigns supreme for a brief period. He is eaten not only by children but by grown-ups. In itself, perhaps, the Gingerbread Fair would hardly be worth recording in these columns, but it is truly worth recording that Paris still preserves an almost childlike capacity for simple pleasures. Your true Frenchman, however sober he may generally be, is capable of becoming the most juvenile creature in the world.

André Maurois, who has written some interesting studies of the British character, gives good-humored advice to young Frenchmen about to visit England for the first time. He says: "When you have held your tongue for three years, the British will admit that you are a nice, quiet chap. If you have crossed the Atlantic single-handed in an open boat, it may be acknowledged that you can row a bit. If, however, you have written books, do not say anything about them." This is, of course, exaggeration, but it does serve to bring out a certain British reserve. Mr. Maurois also remarks that logic must not be used to convince an Englishman. "They rather distrust sound arguments. What they like is a policy which has stood the test of time, old maxims, ancient customs. If you want them to do something new, convince them that they have really been doing it for years." This merely means that while the Frenchman is apt to allow himself to be led astray by strict reasoning, which is not always applicable to daily activities, the Englishman is more inclined to rely on experience. Mr. Maurois extols the English countryside, which resembles a painting by Constable.

Paris has a new garden. It is a pleasant spot in the landscape. This new garden has been made on the eastern side of the island in the Seine on which stands Notre Dame. Some old buildings have been cleared away and the space has been employed to put the Gothic lines of

the cathedral in better view. Yews and box trees have been planted and at the entrance venerable stone pinnacles from ancient edifices have been erected. On the central lawn are some old carved stones. Ivy is being grown to form a curtain over the stone parapet between the garden and the river.

French commercial aviation authorities are expressing considerable dissatisfaction at the insufficient subsidies accorded by the Government. They compare the appropriations granted in France with the subsidies granted in Germany. In Germany official funds amounting to 70,000,000 marks—that is to say, \$20,000,000 francs—are devoted to the development of commercial aviation. The French Parliament has voted only 80,000,000 francs for the same purpose—that is to say, less than a fifth of the sums allocated in Germany.

The American Library in Paris has published its year book. Its plans call for a new building and an adequate endowment. One million dollars are needed if the international scope of the institution is to be enlarged as the directors hope. It is believed that the Rockefeller Foundation will greatly help. The new building will probably be on the left bank of the river—in the center of learning. The leading publishers of America send a proportion of their works to the library, and so far its circulation of books is concerned the library is self-supporting.

There is a remarkable revival of Dickens. Many English writers have rediscovered Dickens and proclaim his merits and his defects. But in France, too, Dickens is being read more than he has been read for a generation. His hold on young French folk has been greatly increased, and everybody seems to be talking about David Copperfield, Oliver Twist and Little Dorrit. Copies of Dickens' works are distributed as prizes in the elementary schools, and though something is lost in the translation much remains even in French of the real Dickens flavor.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

#### The Origin of Mother's Day

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In view of the common celebration of Mother's Day in America, it may be of interest to know how the day originated.

George M. Pullman dedicated a home on the St. Lawrence River to "Father and Mother." This was opened for a large family reunion in August, 1888.

In 1894 a church was built by Mr. Pullman in Albion, N. Y., in memory of his parents. He put a great deal of thought, sentiment and time into both buildings—the home and the church.

These two things and the manner in which the work was done made such an impression upon the people at Albion that at the first anniversary of the mother's passing on it was decided to call the Sunday nearest that date "Mother's Day," and they voted that hereafter, in that church, it should be an annual event.

No one at the time had any thought of how far-reaching this observance would become, or that it would so appeal to all lovers of mothers as the yearly celebration has now shown. There is surely a beautiful thought back of the day.

EMILY STUART EATON.

Pasadena, Calif.